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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

TEN PAGES.

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LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 2-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1907.				
12th Oct.	ARABIA	7903	...	...
19th "	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
26th "	PERSIA	7951	...	...
2nd Nov†	MACEDONIA	10512	BRITANNIA	6525
9th "	OCEANA	6610	...	...
16th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	9621
23rd "	EGYPT	7912	...	...
30th "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
7th Dec.	MARMORA	10509	...	...
14th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
21st "	ARABIA	7903	...	...
28th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
1908.				
4th Jan.	PERSIA	7951	...	...
11th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
18th "	OCEANA	6610	...	...
25th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912	...	...
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	VICTORIA	6522
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284	...	...
22nd "	MACEDONIA	10512	...	...
29th "	ARCADIA	6603	...	...
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
14th "	ARABIA	7903	...	...
21st "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
28th "	PERSIA	7951	...	...
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509	...	...
11th "	EGYPT	7912	...	...
18th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th "	MACEDONIA	10512	...	...
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th "	CALEDONIA	7558	...	...
16th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	ARABIA	7903	...	...

† Proceeds to Plymouth, London, and passengers for Marseilles and Gibraltar change at Port Said to the S. S. "Britannia."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

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Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	31st Oct. 1907.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. "

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	11th Oct. 1907.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	8th Nov. "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Dec. "

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RUBATTINO	4,580	G. Tanca	15th Nov. "
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Coasta	15th Dec. "

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Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	F. Diul	17th Oct. 1907.
LEVANZO	5,000	....	17th Nov. "
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Dec. "

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FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,170	Mon. 14th Oct.	11 a. m.	P. D. & O.*
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 10th Oct.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Frid. 11th Oct.	7 a. m.	(direct). *

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 14th Oct., calling at Verawal, Mangrole and Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mohomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th Oct., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 26th October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Africa, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4232	M. Dabcevich	16th "
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Dec
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th "

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
† CHINA	5999	A. de Petris	25th Dec

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE and Brindisi are available for two years.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	25th Oct

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APRIL 23RD, 1907.

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	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	353	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*920	489	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM KARACHI.

Class.	Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
	City of Madras		25 Sept.	5 Oct.	15 Oct.	9 Nov.
	City of York		15 Oct.	25 Oct.	6 Nov.	29 Nov.
	City of London	...	1 Nov.	13 Nov.	26 Nov.	18 Dec
	City of Karachi	..	10 Nov.	21 Nov.	3 Dec.	24 Dec.
	Trafford Hall		20 Nov.	30 Nov.	10 Dec.	1908. 1 Jan.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY.

Class.	Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
	Sutton Hall	..	31 Oct.	26 Nov	..	15 Dec.
	City of Paris	...	14 Feb.	24 Mar.	...	15 April.

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CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... " 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ... " 11,050,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND .... " 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ...... " 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu (Hawaii)	Peking	Fengtien	Bombay
	Newchwang	Liaoyang	
	Chefoo	Dairen (Dalny)	

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SIX-CYLINDER NAPIER, Second.
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FASTEST FROM SCRATCH.

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POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

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7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON,

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Eliya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..........£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL...............£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..........£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS...................£ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY. *Manager.*

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

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PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.

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BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance

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ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ....Rs. 21,00,000

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Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Phillippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 117,50,000.
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET BOMBAY.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

Capital paid up.................. Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits.............. Gold $3,450,000·00

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Canton.	Kobe.
Calcutta.	Manila.	San Francisco.
Singapore.	Cebu.	City of Mexico.
Penang.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Hong Kong.	Yokohama.	Panama.
	Colon.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

GEO. HOGG,
Acting Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—

Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, akhi Bakhe, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thana Cloth, Sud, Hunting Cloth, Khaki Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.

HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Jurseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.

THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from

SHETH LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE:—Guneshwadi.
BRANCHES:—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.
Do. —Samuel Street, Bombay.
Do. —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta.

VON LINTZGY'S

SPLEEN, LIVER, MALARIOUS FEVER, AND ANTI-FEVER MIXTURE.

Completely eradicates Fever and reduces Spleen and Liver. THOUSANDS CURED yearly. No recommendation is too strong for the Specific; it supersedes all other so-called Specifics.

PRICE Re. 1 per bottle.

SPECIAL RATES TO THE TRADE.

SOLD BY

VON LINTZGY & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
290-1-2, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA,
and all respectable Medicine Vendors.

The above Remedy has stood the test of time and thorough trial. Thousands of Testimonials have been received and are open to inspection. Trials are earnestly solicited. We are quite confident of the result.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "ISCHIA," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL and are REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE delivery of their CARGO, landed at Victoria Dock, No. 4 Shed.

All Claims for damages, &c., to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the steamer on the 17th instant, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent,
RUBATTINO S. N. COMPANY.

No. 59, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

LOST.

SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 748, in the JAMES GREAVES MILLS CO., LTD., standing in the name of T. A. SAVAGE. Any person finding the same is warned against making use of this Certificate and is requested to give immediate notice of its recovery to the abovenamed, care of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., Hornby Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF A PARCEL BOOKING OFFICE AT MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ON and from the 15th October, 1907, the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company WILL OPEN a BOOKING OFFICE in MEADOW STREET, Fort, Bombay, for Booking and Despatch of Parcels Traffic to Stations on the Bombay Baroda and Central India and Connected Railways. The Office will be KEPT OPEN from 10-30 to 19 hours every day, EXCLUDING SUNDAY.

The maximum weight of any single package that will be accepted at the Booking Office will be 20 seers (40 lbs.). Parcels exceeding 20 seers will continue to be booked at the Railway Stations.

The charges for Parcels from this Booking Office will be the same as from Colaba, *plus* an extra charge of 6 pies per package for carriage from the Booking Office to Colaba Station.

Parcels containing specie, essential oils and dangerous articles will not be accepted for despatch at this Booking Office.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 20TH SEPTEMBER, 1907.

NOTICE.

COTTON GREEN STORAGE GROUND.

FIRMS and individuals intending to OCCUPY LAND at the Colaba Cotton Greens, for the Season, 1907-08, are requested to be good enough to pay the Season Ground Rent due on the Plots by the 18th October, 1907. The Rents should be paid at the Port Trust Fee Receiving office at the Apollo Reclamation.

After the 18th October, 1907, any Plots not paid for will be considered as vacant and rented out to first applicants coming forward.

A. PANTON,
Traffic Manager,
Port Trust Bunders.

BOMBAY, 3RD OCTOBER, 1907.

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE OF ASHADA "TIL" of the current year of the Nawanagar State, will be held before the Undersigned at Jamnagar (Kathiawar), on MONDAY, the 21st instant. Gentlemen desirous of purchasing should present themselves to bid at the Undersigned's Office, on the above date at 12 noon. Conditions of sale will be read out at the time.

MANIRAM AMBARAM,
Chief Revenue Officer.

JAMNAGAR, 3RD OCTOBER, 1907.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will be held on THURSDAY, the 17th October, 1907, at 4 P.M. (Standard Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1ST.—To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 30th June, 1907.

2ND.—To declare a Dividend.

3RD.—To elect Directors in the place of Mr. Lalbhai Dalpathbhai and the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To confirm the appointments of Mr. Haji Ahmed Hassum and Mr. T. W. Birkett as Directors.

5TH.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

6TH.—To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 17th October to 31st October, 1907, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

BOMBAY, 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1907.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on THURSDAY, the 17th October, 1907, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th June 1907.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 10th to 24th October 1907, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

BOMBAY, 4TH OCTOBER 1907.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SECOND Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on Thursday the 17th October, 1907, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th June, 1907.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 10th to 24th October, 1907, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

BOMBAY, 4TH OCTOBER, 1907.

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL STORES.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of MEDICINES and SUNDRIES, mutton suet, straw and covering and dammering will be received by the Medical Store-keeper to Government, Bombay, up to 12 noon, on the 1st November, 1907.

Written application must be made for Tender and schedule forms which will be supplied on payment of Re. 1/- per set.

For further patriculars please apply to the Undersigned.

F. E. SWINTON, MAJOR, I. M. S.,
Medical Storekeeper to Govt.,
Bombay.

Bombay, 27th September, 1907.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED
MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed. ... [illegible] ... Clothe their Poor, and ... [illegible] ... supported by Voluntary Contributions. ... [illegible]

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.



LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

	Rs.	a.
The Game Animals of India, Burma, Malaya and Tibet. Being a New and Revised Edition of "The Great and Small Game of India, Burma, and Tibet." By R. Lydekker. With Sixty-nine Illustrations	15	12
This work which has been out of print some considerable time was previously only obtainable at the enhanced price of £ 4-4.		
Through Persia in a Motor Car. By Russia and the Caucasus. By Claude Anet. Translated by Mr. Beresford Ryley. Illustrated from Photographs.	14	0
Descriptive of the perilous and exciting adventures of Motoring from Bucharest into the very heart of Persia.		
Polo in India. By Colonel H. de B. deLisle, C. B., D. S. O. With numerous diagrams, cuts and photographic reproductions ...	10	0
The History of the War in South Africa, 1899-1902, Volume II. Compiled by direction of His Majesty's Government by Major-General Sir Frederick Maurice, K. C. B. In super-royal 8vo, with a case containing 49 Maps and Panoramas	18	6
The Memoirs of Ann, Lady Fanshawe. Wife of the Rt Hon. Sir R. Fanshawe, Bart., 1600-1672. With four photogravure portraits and 29 other reproductions	14	0
Queens of Beauty and Their Romances. By W. Willmott Dixon. With two photogravure plates and 24 full page illustratians.	21	0
Ralph Heathcote. By Countess G. Groben. Letters of a young Diplomatist and Soldier during the time of Napoleon giving an account of the dispute between the Emperor and the Elector of Hesse. With numerous Illustrations	10	15
SPECIAL COLONIAL EDITION.		
Memories of Prince Hohenlohe. Authorised by Prince Alexander of Hohenlohe-Schillingfurst and Edited by Friedrick Curtius. Two volumes. With Five Portraits and a Facsimile Letter	9	0
Nooks and Corners of Old England. By Allen Fea, Author of "Secret Chambers and Hiding Places." With over 100 Illustrations	5	0
John Bull's Army from Within. By Robert Edmondson, Ex-Sergeant, 21st Hussars (now 21st Lancers), and Ex-Squadron-Sergeant-Major, 35th Imperial Yeomanry. Facts, Figures, and a Human document from one who has been "Through the Mill." With an introduction by Arnold White	5	4
The Story of Port Royal. By Mrs. Romanes, With Illustrations	13	2
In the astonishing amount of material collected by Mrs. Romanes, one recognizes an industry worthy of the subject, and for which all interested cannot fail to be grateful."—British Weekly.		

LETTS'S DIARIES 1908.

POONA 10TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 12TH OCTOBER, 1907.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 7th September, 1907.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.

POONA, 4TH OCTOBER, 1907.

BYCULLA CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on THURSDAY the 10th October, 1907, at 10 p.m.

FRANCIS H. TOD,
Secretary.

THE WEST NAWAGARH COAL CO., LTD.

CAPITAL RS. 300,000
DIVIDED into 30,000 Shares of Rs. 10 each.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AT BOMBAY:

H. HARWOOD, Esq. (Duncan Stratton & Co.)
A. SHRAGER, Esq. (Shragers, Limited)
SHETH HAKIMJI TAJBHOY, Esq (Tajbhoy Hakimji and Sons).
KRISHNARAO AMBALAL DESAI, Esq. (Agents, Swadeshi Mills Co., Ltd., Nadiad).
C. KNOWLES, Esq.

MANAGING AGENTS:

SHRAGERS, Limited (7, Swallow Lane Calcutta), Subject to the control of the Board of Directors at Bombay.

HEAD OFFICE:—88, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUDITORS: Messrs. LOVE-LOCK and LEWES, Chartered Accountants, Calcutta.

Further particulars and forms of Application can be had at the Registered Office.

HEDJAZ RAILWAY CONCERT,

THE ORPHEUS MUSICAL STORES.

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

MILITARY BRASS BAND INSTRUMENTS

BANJOS, GUITARS, Flatbacked,

Guitar Shaped and Harp MANDOLINES,

VIOLINS, CELLOS, DOUBLE BASSES, etc.,

FITTINGS for all instruments.

STRINGS The BEST, FRESHEST and SWEET TONED—Stocked.

TAMBOURINES, MOUTH ORGANS WHISTLES BONES, ETC. ETC.

P. CABRAL & SON,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

MISS GOUHERJAN,

Before returning to Calcutta,
WILL GIVE A GRAND FAREWELL

SOUVENIR CONCERT

ON THURSDAY, 10TH OCTOBER,
AT 9-30 (S. T.),

WHEN EVERY HOLDER OF A 5 RUPEE TICKET, Will be presented with a beautiful Portrait of Miss GOUHERJAN,

Taken by Messrs. CLIFTON & Co., Photographers.

Reserved Seats Rs. 5 and Rs. 4. Unreserved Re. 2.

AN ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME FOR THIS OCCASION.

Tickets can be obtained at SOUNDY & Co., Hornby Road, where a Plan of the Reserved Seats can be seen.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S
LIQUEUR
WHISKY.

The Softness, Mellowness and fine Character of this Brand are produced by age, high quality and judicious Blending.

Rs. 2-6 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

SOLE AGENTS:
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE
MOET and CHANDON'S
DRY IMPERIAL
VINTAGE WINE.

TO BE HAD FROM
CROFT MODY & CO.
SOLE AGENTS.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL,
POONA.

CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST.
Most Central Position.

BEWARE of
AMBIGUOUSLY WORDED ADVERTISEMENTS.



The ONLY ONE AND THE ORIGINAL FIRM OF DASTOOR OCULISTS IS

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
OPPT. THE "BOMBAY CLUB," FORT,

Where Eyes are Examined (FREE of CHARGE) to correct all complicated Errors of Refraction, by our Surgeon-Oculist, DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Westminster and other PRINCIPAL EYE HOSPITALS of LONDON) and holding DIPLOMAS and CERTIFICATES by the PROFESSORS of the Hospitals testifying to his being "A THOROUGHLY ABLE AND QUALIFIED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, AND A NEAT AND SKILFUL OPERATOR."

GUARANTEED first quality goods supplied at EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

REVOLUTION IN HOUSE DECORATION.
HOMES MADE BEAUTIFUL BY USING

"TEMERARE."
(QUEEN OF COLD WATER PAINTS.)

Prize and Gold Medals, Hull, Liverpool and Cape Town, 1904.

TEMERARE is a perfect Sanitary, Permanent Distemper.

TEMERARE is Washable, Fireproof, Weatherproof and Anticeptic.

TEMERARE is made in a variety of Beautiful tints and white.

TEMERARE is ready for use by mixing with cold, water.

TEMERARE is specially adapted for plasterwork, wood, iron, brick, etc.

TEMERARE one lb. covers about 100 square feet of surface.

Samples and full descriptive circular with tints etc., free on application ... [illegible]

C. HAMILTON & CO.
55, Hornby Road ... [illegible] ... LIVERPOOL

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CHEAP STATIONERY

Owing to the alteration in Postal Rates we have decided to Job-off our stock of HALF-TOLA NOTE PAPERS, to make room for new lines.

REGAL GRANITE NOTE

Dark Grey Shade,
Pleasant Writing Surface.

1 REAM (480 Sheets) } RS.
500 Court Envelopes } 2/8.
Sample Packet 120 Sheets } 0/12.
and 100 Envelopes }

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH
GREAT BRITAIN, CONTINENT, AMERICA
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded £ 3,774,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-3-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

For 1905 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established under the Chairmanship of
The Honourable Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E.

"ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD."

Authorized Capital Rs. 5,000,000.
Subscribed Capital Rs. 2,554,300.

COMPANY'S FUNDS.
Invested in Government Securities only.

COMPANY'S RATES.
Lower than those of other Companies.

COMPANY'S BUSINESS
Done in Bombay as well as in the Mofussil.

FIRE INSURANCE.
Accepted on Buildings, Furniture, Personal Effects, Shops, Godowns, Mills, Factories, Rent, etc.

Further particulars can be had from

JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
Secretaries,
7, Green Street, Fort,
BOMBAY

WANTED AGENTS for Up-countries.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS.......................... Rs. 14 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME ...... Rs. 2 Crores.

ESTABLISHED—1848,

NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE APPEALING SPECIALLY to those who desire to combine INVESTMENT WITH OLD AGE PENSION

TABLE—I. T. D. H.

EXAMPLE:—

Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.

(1) In case of Death before age 60—
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000

(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
(a) CASH PAYMENT of ... ... Rs. 10,000
(b) LIFT ANNUITY of ... ... Rs. 600.
(c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS CAPITALISED.

PROFITS:

Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an Investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS. Whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.

PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features on application to

CROFT MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

A POLICY THAT SPEAKS.

BEFORE proposing or LIFE INSURANCE, the Public are invited to have a peep into a Policy of the MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, wherein the cash surrender values, paid up values, etc., along with other conditions of the Policy are distinctly laid down for different systems and different ages.

For full particulars apply to—

JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
Resident Agents,
MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
7, Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

N.B.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS, and able CANVASSERS REQUIRED for Bombay, Bombay Presidency, and Central Provinces, on good remuneration.

NOW AVAILABLE.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations ... [illegible] ... "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" ... [illegible]

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club." Fort.

ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful.—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay.

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BANGALORE.—A Lady offers bright and airy ROOMS with Board. Good locality. Moderate terms. Apply Box No. 1332, advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade. Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion. Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain. Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadows Street.

FOR SALE.—ARIEL TRICAR, well upholstered, nearly new, 3½ h.-p. Minerva Engine. Trials given to likely purchasers. Apply WALTER LANE & CO., 5 Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double-seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to MESSRS. PRESS & Co., Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort.

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GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1879.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the 'Pall Mall Budget' size, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4. post Rs. 15-12; Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively. English Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 8038 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence. Rs. 3 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

SEEDS! SEEDS!—Vegetable and Flower for the Coming Season. Fresh supply received every Third Week.—PALSEKAR and Co., opposite Gocuidas Tejpal Hospital Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand; if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

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THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

WANTED.—A Gujarati-knowing SALESMAN, with some College Education. Reasonable salary. Apply personally with testimonial.—CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.

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JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
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(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
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(A Selection of Leading Cases)
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Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply to the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2-30 p.m., a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture such as mirror side board, almyrah, clothes press, chest-of-drawers, dressing, wash-hand and writing tables, sofas, bedstead, English double door iron safe, chevel glass, dumbwaiter, &c.

1 D.B. B. L. Hammer Gun in case.

1 case containing provisions such as Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, French-plums, Sardines, Caviare, Gelatine Curry powder, Cornflower, Biscuits, etc., ordered out by an Officer.

On account of the concerned:

Ex. s. s. "Neidenfels."

M. S.—Mufftee—1 Carbide Lamp with Dome.

By order of the Post-Master General, Bombay:—A lot of unserviceable articles such as leather bags and wallets, belts, canvas, drill bags, lamps, iron safes, wooden boxes, chairs, clocks, time-pieces, etc.

AT 3-30 P. M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 French-polished Office shigram.
1 double-seated brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE of "Optima" Boiler Covering.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Bombay, Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th October, 1907, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), the effects of the late Mr. L. W. G. Rivett-Carnac, consisting of—

A quantity of "Optima" non-conducting pulp boiler covering, Registered No. 51, in casks and bags, weighing about 12 tons, for coating boilers, steampipes, cylinders, &c. The "Optima" is a most perfect non-conductor and has been pronounced by Mill Locomotive and Marine Engineers, who have tested its practical value, to be one of the best, most durable and economical non-conductors.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

For sample and further particulars about the Covering please apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of 23 cases Scotch Whiskies.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th inst. at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, the following 23 cases of Scotch Whisky:—

By order of the concerned:

Particulars as under:

5 cases—Bohemiane brand Scotch Whisky.
5 cases—Mainstay " " "
5 cases—Parliamentary " " "
5 cases—Matchless " " "
3 cases—Perfection " " "

In all 23 cases.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Don Tad, Third Road, near Khaduk.

High Court,
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 602 of 1906.

Jan Mahomed Osman and others..............Plaintiffs
Ebrahim Cassum ....Defendant

Pursuant to the Order made herein, dated the 9th day of September, 1907, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction, by Messrs. Crawford and Co., under the directions of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver, appointed herein on Sunday the 20th of October, 1907, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All the Right, title and interest of the above-named Plaintiffs and Defendant in all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or ranges of buildings standing thereon, situate on the South side of Chinch Bunder, first Road, near Khadak or Don Tad, Third Road, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement 194 3-9 square yards, be the same a little more or less now occupied by the tenants registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1476 and New No. 7282, Old Survey No. 1456 and New Survey No 3131, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B. Ward No. 3123 and 3122 and street Nos. 64-68 and 58-62 and bounded as follows:—On the East by Chinch Bunder Cross Road, on the West by the property of Memon Abdul Salar Lalbhai, on the North by the passage and property of Lohar Meghji Purshotham and on the south by the Chinch Bunder, First Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the Receiver or his attorneys, Messrs. Mulji and Khumbatta, at their Office in Church Gate Street or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 7TH OCTOBER, 1907.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p. m., (B. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of House No. 29, Agiary Lane, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

On FRIDAY the 11th instant, at 3 p. m. (B. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Phirozsha B. Petit & Co. and on account and risk of Messrs. Ebbrahim Nooroodin & Co:—

800 bales, each 400 lbs., 20s. yarn of the Victoria Mills.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 7TH OCTOBER, 1907.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th October, sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, at 2-30 p.m., the following:—

On account of the concerned:

2 crates, 55 doz. cups and S. plates, dishes, pie dishes, etc.
1 crate, 60 doz. cups and S. plates.
100 straw and felt hats, caps, etc.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Moolji Gangji—

48—18-ct gold filled spring watch bracelets.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Mohamedally Moola Abdoolhoosein—

P 6876 & Do. P C 72,—1 case Handkerchieves, ex-s.s. City of Karachi.
do. 69-71 } 3 cases do. do.
73 } ex s.s. Traford Hall.

On account of the concerned:—
1 McCabe double-case watch.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

BOMBAY, 7TH OCTOBER, 1907.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

From 2,000 to 3,000 Tons.

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL STEEL BEAMS,

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

IN ALL SECTIONS AND UP TO 38 FEET LENGTHS.
Special lengths cut at a slightly increased rate.

Prices on Application.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

DEWJEE GANJI ... & Co., Cheshik Nur 6. First Class Furniture on sale ... Inspection respectfully invited.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

FOREMAN WANTED.

FOR WOOLEN CARPET SHOP, must be thoroughly acquainted with the work in all its Branches including dyeing wools. Apply with original testimonials to—

"Z," care of MANAGER,
Madras Mail,
Madras.

SURVEYORS AND SUB-OVERSERES WANTED.

THREE Temporary SURVEYORS for surveying and preparing projects for new roads, Salaries from Rs. 80 to Rs. 120 according to qualifications. Also four Temporary Sub-overseers at Rs. 60, including travelling allowance for employment on new roads under construction.

Apply enclosing copies of testimonials to the Executive Engineer, East Khandesh, District, Dhulia.

D. W. HERBERT,
Executive Engineer, East Khandesh.

WANTED.

A ROOM, for a Bachelor, in the vicinity of the Fort. Furnished or unfurnished, without Board. Boarding House-keeper need not apply. —"X. Y. Z.," care of this Paper.

LOST,

ON the Cooperage, on Thursday Evening, 26th September, 1907, between Rovers' Tournament Shamiana, the Bandstand, and corner facing Khatau Mansions, a GOLD BANGLE set with seven Gold Coins (one of which is a Papal Coin). Finder will be rewarded. Address "BARBARA," care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

A. FREDOON & CO.,
GENT'S TAILORS, OUTFITTERS,
AND CLOTH MERCHANTS.

Suits made within Shortest notice.
STYLE AND FIT GUARANTEED.
A TRIAL SOLICITED.
ALICE BUILDINGS,
HORNBY ROAD.

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(ESTABLISHED 1886)

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly—

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

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DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay

FOR SALE

BOILER AND ENGINE.

A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies in good condition. May be seen by appointment Apply to "B G.," care of this Office.

WANTED.—Sufferers to know that "Hydrocele" of any nature and standing is warranted to be cured right away by our Unique remedy "Hydroceline." Speedy and permanent cure is certain even if the worst type. Ours is a novelty in the Medical World. No tapping, no detention, complete elimination of the fluid in the Sac. Wonderful decrease in size and relief of pain. A trial will convince. Rs. 3 and 5. MANAGER, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmawood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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	Cash.	Credit
Yearly ...	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
Half-yearly	" 11	" 14
Quarterly	" 6	" 7
Monthly	" 2	" 3

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	Cash.	Credit
Yearly ...	Rs. 30	Rs. 38
Half-yearly.	" 18	" 20
Quarterly.	" 9	" 11
Monthly.	" 3	" 4

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence; and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line. 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, payment must in all cases be made in Cash

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The Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

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First insertion ...	Rs. 4-0 Per Inch.
Second do.	" 3-8 do. do.
Third do.	" 3-0 do. do.
Fourth do.	" 2-8 do. do.
Fifth and upwards	" 2-0 do. do.
Minimum charge	" 5-0 do. do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a lengthy time, special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

POST FREE

	Town.	Post.
Yearly ...	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 7	" 8
Quarterly	" 4	" 5

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.

POST FREE.

Yearly ...	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 7
Quarterly	" 4

Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to—"The BOMBAY GAZETTE," Limited.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *October* 4.] [BOMBAY, *October* 5.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	83 1/8	5/8	
3 do. Rentes	94 1/4	un	chgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan	100	1/8	
3½ do. Govt. Securities	84 9/16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	30 11/16	un	chgd
Do. do. 2 months' hence	30 7/8	un	chgd
Do. in New York	66 1/2	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25·13 ●	un	chgd
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·47	1/4	
Do. do. do. New York	4·85 3/4	1/4	
Discount Bank of England Rate	4½ ●	since	15 Aug
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight			
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight			
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills			
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills			
Interest Day-to-day Loans			
Do. 7-day Market Loans			

Amount paid into the Bank of England, £175,000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... ... 1s. 3 31/32d.
Bills on Calcutta ...Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4 1/16d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ... £ 420,000
Gold to Bombay ... £ 90,000

COTTON.

Liverpool—
Spots ... ... Good business.
Futures ... ...Steady.
East Indian ... ...Quiet.
Manchester ... ...Steady.
Total Sales... ... ...8,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...1,000 "
Imports ... ...4,000 "
Mid-Americans ... ...6·53 —01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 10 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	
6·08	6·01	5·98	5·98	
+10	+08	+07	+07	
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July
5·98	5·99	5·99	6·00	5·99
+07	+07	+06	+07	+06

New York—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 48,000 bales.
Do. do. last year... 55,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ... 15 000 "
Do. to Continent... ... 16,000 "
Spot Cotton—11·45 +10·

Futures—Month of Dec. 10·91+10 } Advanced owing to daily weather reports show too much rain and to bull support and short covering.
Do. do. of Mar. 11·08+10

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton.—11 1/2 + 1/16
Futures—Month of December ... 10·97 +12
Do. do. January ... 11·02 +13
Closing Tone of Futures.—Steady.

WASHINGTON, October 4.

The U. S. Census Bureau gives the amount of cotton ginned from the present season's crop *completed* upto 25th ulto. as 1,570,000 commercial bales.

	Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	225,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	59,000
Do. do. to France and Continent ...	135,000
Stocks of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	431,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports ...	161,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Westerns C.I.F.—4 11/32*d*. Sellers. Months—Oct.-Nov.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly.—5 *d*. normal. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Fair Coconadas C.I.F.—4 3/32*d*. Sellers. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Coconada Ginned C.I.F.—4 11/32*d*. Sellers. Months—Oct.-Nov.

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—40½—New-Terms—Oct.-Nov.—London—Done—Canal.
Tone of Wheat.—Quiet.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs., 85% ex-ship 55½ March-April.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore 54 April-May—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firmer.

Linseed:—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 48½ Oct.-Nov.—Hamburg—Done—Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Firmer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 1/2 unchgd.

Metals:—
Copper Braziers ... ... £ 80
Yellow Metal ... ... *d*. 7 1/2

Bar Iron:—
Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp } £ 6 0 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 ᴢ F. O. B. Liverpool } £ 13 2 6
Basic Steel Bars C. I. F. India...... £ 6 5 0

ARRIVALS:—
"Peshawar."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
2 Boxes Gold Coins	Rs. 37,132	Marseilles	Peninsular	Comptoir National
36 Boxes Sovs... Gold Coins... Rupees	40,500 8,100 1,00,000	Aden	do	National Bank

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [5TH OCTOBER, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Exchange:—

The market was steady, with nothing doing, owing to it being mail day. The rate opened and closed for T. T. at 1s. 4d., Demand 1s. 4 1/32d., and three months' sight Credits at 1s. 4¼d.

We quote:—

T. T. on London ... ... 1s. 4d.
Demand Draft ... ... 1s. 4 1/32d.
Credits— 3 months' sight ... 1s. 4 1/4d.
Do. 6 months' sight ... 1s. 4 1/2d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs 170 1/4
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks 129
Hongkong—30 days' sight... 162
Yokohama—30 days' sight ... 150 1/2
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ... 221 1/4

Government Paper:—

Though a fair amount of business passed, the rates declined in both items, the market having opened for Ready at Rs. 97 and for Settlement at Rs. 96-11 and declined a sixteenth during the day to Rs. 96-15 and Rs. 96-10. At the close, however, there were sellers for the next Settlement at Rs. 96-13. The Calcutta market was reported weak at Rs. 96-15 for Cash and Rs. 96-13 Forward.

We quote:

Cash ... ... Rs. 96·15
1st Settlement ... ... " 96·13

Bullion:—

The London Silver market was unchanged, the rates quoted being 30s. 11/16d. Ready and 30 7/8d. Forward. New York was also unchanged at 66½. The local market was inactive, the opening rate being Rs. 77-11 *ex* duty for this settlement and Rs. 77-13 for next settlement, which, in the absence of business, declined in course of the day by nine annas.

We quote:

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	0	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	0	0
Bombay Bar Gold	23	15	6
English Shield Sovereigns	15	5	6
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	6	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready	77	3	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	77	2	0
Ditto 2nd "	77	4	0

COTTON.

Market Report:—

As we anticipated, the steadiness advised in this morning's telegrams from the Home markets, coupled with the absence of rain, further excited our market, and rates advanced rapidly in the morning. During the afternoon Export houses came out as sellers, and prices gave way somewhat from the highest point touched, Bengals being chiefly effected. The continued want of rain is causing grave anxiety. As to the ultimate outturn of the Crop it is too early yet to hazard an opinion. Good rain may save the position. As yet, however, there are no indications of it. The market closes steady as under.

In ready cotton a fair business was done at Colaba, both shippers and Mills being in the market.

NEW CROP.

QUOTATIONS:—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach............	288	March 08.
Good M. G. Broach ...	278	"
Fine " Nagpur Kampti...	246/47	January 08 nominal.
" " Damangaum-Pulgaum ...	240	Jan. 08
" " Khangaum-Akola	232	"
" " Amraoti	232	
" " Mottia	218	nominal.
F.G.M.G. Khandesh ...	215	Jan. 08
Fine M. G. " ...	225	nominal.
" " Bengals ...	230/31	Jan. 08
F. G. H. G.	209	"

Liverpool Opener:—
Opening Tone ... ... Firm.
Estimated Sales ... ... 4,000 bales.
Total Imports 11,000

Future Delivery Prices:—

O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
6·12	6·06	6·03	6·03	6·03
+05	+05	+05	+05	+05
M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	
6·04	6·04	6·04	6·04	
+05	+05	+04	+05	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—

The market is strong with business doing among native speculators. We quote:—

	Rs.		
Ready	8	6	0
December	9	1	0
New Crop April-May ...	8	13	0

Rapeseed:—

The market is firmer and we quote as under:—

	Rs.		
Brown Cawnpore...	9	11	0
Yellow Guzerat	10	13	0
New Brown Delhi	9	2	0

Gingellyseed:—

Market excited. No sellers. Quotations are nominal.

Poppyseed:—

Market very firm. We quote.
Ready ... ... Rs. 12 2 0

Castorseed:—

Market firmer.
Rs. 39 0 0

Cottonseed:—

Is also firmer.
Rs. 28 0 0

Mowraseed:—
Rs. 5 12 0
Tone—Steady.

Wheat:—

The market is strong and advancing. We quote:—
White Delhi, Oct.-Nov. ... ... Rs. 5 15 0
New White Delhi, Apl.-May. ... " 5 15 6

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks:—
Bombay 1377 1/2
India 63

Mills:—
David 400
Empress 430
Howard and Bullough 575
Kohinoor... 730
Maneckji Petit 2,150
Jamshed Mill 177 1/2

Presses:—
Breul's Cawnpore 195
Hingoli 125
New Mofussil 632 1/2
Volkart's United... 1,100

Miscellaneous:—
Badham Pile and Co. 139
Bombay Flour Mill 980
Bombay Steam Nav. Pref. ... 272½ Ordinary
Central India Mining 535
Colaba Land and Mill 1,025
Marcks and Co 135
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate. 55
Treacher and Co 562 1/2

Railways:—
Ahmedabad-Prantej 570
Amritsar-Patti 112
Tapti-Valley 485

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	1,578	bales.
Wheat	13,513	cwts.
Linseed	1,386	"
Rapeseed...	1,980	"
Gingellyseed	1,619	"
Poppyseed	703	"
Groundnuts	185	"
Castorseed	6,516	"
Rice	3,912	"
Myrabollams	92	"
Cottonseed	269	"
Mowraseed	1,511	"
Gram	1,933	"
Joowar	1,074	"
Maize	Nil	

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *October* 5.] [BOMBAY, *October* 6.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	83 5/16	3/16	
3 do. Rentes... ...	94	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	100	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	84 9/16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	30 7/16		1/4
Do. do. 2 months' hence	30 5/8		1/4
Do. in New York ...	66		1/2
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·13	un	chgd
Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·47 1/2	1/2	
Do. do. do. New York.	4·85 7/8	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	4 1/2 o/o	since	15Aug
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	4	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	4 1/4	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1/2	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 3/4	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	3	un	chgd

Amount withdrawn into the Bank of England £1,350,000 for various places.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 29/32d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Calcutta ... £ 160,000
Gold " ... £ 20,000

COTTON.

Liverpool:—
Spots ... ... Steady
Futures ... ... Steady
East Indian ... ... Quiet
Manchester ... ... Steady
Total Sales ... ... 7,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 50 "
Imports ... ... 11,000 "
Mid-Americans ... ...6·68+15
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown... ...10 1/16+1/16

Future Delivery prices:—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·14	6·07	6·05	6·05
+06	+06	+07	+07
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
6·05	6·06	6·06	6·07
+07	+07	+07	+07
June-July.			
6·07			
+08			

New York:—
Receipts at U. S. Ports... ... 22,000 bales
Do. do. last year ... 49,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ... 1,000 "
Do. to Continent ... ... Mutilated
Spot Cotton—11·55+10

Futures—Month of Dec. Mutilated } Advanced owing to firm Cables and to light interior movement.
Futures—Month of March, 11·15+07

New Orleans—
Spot Cotton—11 1/2—unchgd.
Futures—Month of Dec 11·08+06.
Do do Jan. 11·08+06.
Closing Tone of Futures—Quiet.
Cotton Stock in London ... 24,000 bales
" Total *Visible Supply* ... 1,950,000 "
" " " East Indian 221,000 "
" Quantity in Sight ...1,050,000 "

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total	Week's Sales	49,000	bales
"	Sold on Speculation	1,000	"
"	Sold for Exportation	2,000	"
"	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	75,000	"
"	Actual Exports	9,000	"
"	Week's Imports	36,000	"
"	Stock	558,000	"
Surat'	Week's Sales	1,000	"
"	Sold on Speculation	500	"
"	Sold for Exportation	...	
"	Amount forwarded to Consumers	1,400	"
"	Actual Exports	300	"
"	Week's Imports	1,000	"
"	Stocks	28,000	"
Afloat	Americans	150,000	"
"	Indian	5,000	"

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—40 1/8 New Terms, Oct.-Nov.—London—Value.
Tone of Wheat—Firmer.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed:—
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85o/o ex-ship 57 Mar.—Apl.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85o/o ex-ship Nominal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firm.

Linseed:—
Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship 48 1/2 Oct.-Nov. Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6½ unchgd.

Rubber:—
Para Rubber 4*s*. 3 1/4*d*. Value.

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras...	1,090
Bangalore Bank...	120
Commercial Bank	17
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ...	70

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, and Silk... ...	70
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910 ...	1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 per cent Pref. 1st Jany. ...	100
Do. do. do. 31st Dec. ...	1,000
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909 ...	1,000
Carnatic	515
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913	1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving (30th June)...	145
Coral (31st Dec)...	135
Jamalamudugu Press	350
Madras United S. W. & M.	2,800
Madura	130
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing ... *nom.*	200
Tinnevelly	500
Tadpatri Press (Ord.)	550
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	100
Tirupur Press	450

Miscellaneous.

Arbuthnot's Industrials 6 p. c. Cum. Pref.	Nom.
Burmah Oil Coy.	64*s*.
Cochin State Railway 5 per cent. Loan (1911)	102
Ditto ditto 4 per cent. Loan (1918)	98
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.) ...	*sellers*
Ditto ditto (1913)	900
Ditto ditto (1909)	1,000
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.) ...	9*s*. 6*d*.
Do. 5 per cent. Deb. ...*cum interest*£	100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	...17*s*.6*d*.
Indian Aluminium	90
Indian Cycle and Engineering 7 per cent. Deb.	90
Malabar Timber Yard & Saw Mills	100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	100
McDowell and Co. (Ord.)	160
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref	95
Madras Railway 5 per cent. Guaranteed ...	£106
Do. 4½ per cent. Guaranteed ...	£99
Madras Electric Tramways, Ld. ...	...*nom*£1
Madras Electric Tramway Company 5 per cent. Sterling Debentures	£99
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10*s*. paid)	...12*s*. 6*d*.
Massey and Co. (Ord.)	135
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	105
Mysore Chronicum	90
New Mysore Manganese	30*s*.
Oakes and Co. (Ord.)	100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	100
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910...	100
Ootacamund Municipal Debs. 6 per cent. *buyers*	100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society ...	11½
Peninsular Mineral Coy. of Mysore (Rs. 60 paid)	84
Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent. First Mortgage Debentures Nos. 1 to 1750 ...	£101
Sivagunga Zemindary 5 per cent. Mortgage Leasehold Bonds, Nos. 1 to 1000... ...	£100
Smith, W. E. & Co. (Ord.)	140
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	110
South Indian Railway Debentures	£119
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911)... ...	£101
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 45 paid) ...	30
Shell Transport and Trading Company ...	48*s*.
Do. 5 per cent. Preference ...	£ 9½
Shimoga Manganese	75
Spencer and Co. (Ord.)	150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	105
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Railway Loan, Redeemable 1920	97½
United Coffee Growers	50
Vizianagram Mining	15*s*.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Latest Quotations by Wire.

Anantapur Gold, 15*s*. paid	20*s*.
Balaghat, fully paid	...9*s*. 6*d*.
Do. 10 o/o Preference fully paid	...18*s*. 9*d*.
Champion Reef, fully paid ...	...6*s*. 6*d*.
Deccan Goldfield Development (5*s*. paid) ...	2*s*. 3*d*.
Dharwar Gold, fully paid...	20*s*.
Dharwar Reefs,* fully paid	10*s*.
Glenrock (9*s*. 9*d*. paid)	9*d*.
Goldfields of Dharwar	10*s*.
Goldfields of Mysore	1*s*.
Hosur Gold Mines (15*s*. 4*d*. paid) ...(*sellers*)	2*s*. 3*d*.
Hutti (Nizam's), fully paid	...28*s*. 9*d*.
Hyderabad (Deccan)	...42*s*. 6*d*.
Indian Mines Syndicate (3*s*. 6*d*. paid) ...	3*d*.
Kempinkote (New), fully paid	9*d*.
Mysore Gold, fully paid	...£5-11-3
Mysore Reefs (Ord.)	3*d*.
Mysore West (19*s*. paid)	3*d*.
Mysore Wynaad (19*s*. paid)	3*d*.
Nanjungod, fully paid	Rs. 7-8.
Nundydroog, fully paid	17*s*. 6*d*.
Ooregum, fully paid (Ordinary)	6*s*.
Ooregum Preference, fully paid	9*s*. 9*d*.
Road Block, fully paid	1*s*.
Sangli (New), 18*s*. paid	3*d*.
Topuldodi (Nizam's) 15*s*. paid	13*s*.

* Four Dharwar Reefs shares for every three Dharwar Gold shares.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 1st Oct., 1907, as compared with the statement of 14th Sept, 1907:—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 24. Rs.	a.	p.	Oct. 1. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,55,00,000	0	0	1,55,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	1,60,95,647	14	1	1,75,71,573	8	1
Other Deposits, &c.........	155396,588	4	10	15,34,51,048	1	6
Bank Post Bills, &c	17,06,454	15	8	11,47,170	0	9
Sundrie	13,84,357	0	11	14,57,600	0	5
Rs.	210282,043	3	6	21,21,28,990	10	9
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Government Securities.......	2,65,04,132	0	0	2,46,55,927	0	0
Other authorised Investments	32,68,941	12	0	32,22,595	2	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities.........	4,45,05,043	0	10	4,63,66,543	12	3
Accounts of Credit on do..	3,64,49,946	6	5	3,51,32,715	8	6
Bills discounted &c	3,02,71,257	11	9	3,14,72,392	5	4
Balances with other Banks..	12,30,255	13	9	11,90,546	1	9
Bullions	....			....		
Dead Stock	16,87,323	3	1	16,92,017	5	2
Stamps	12,848	13	11	13,586	14	11
Sundries	2,31,149	2	11	2,05,075	0	2
	144170,898	0	8	14,39,57,469	2	1
Cash &c., at Head Office .. Do. at Branches ..	6,61,11,145	2	10	6,81,70,821	8	8
Rs..	210282,043	3	6	21,21,28,990	10	9

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	
Govt. Balance at Head Office	2,84,313	Increase
Do. at Branches ..	11,91,612	Do.
Other Deposits	8,56,363	Do.
Post Bills	5,59,284	Decrease
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	18,88,491	Decrease
Loans	18,61,500	Increase
Accounts of Credit	13,37,231	Decrease
Mercantile Bills	12,01,135	Increase
Cash at Head Office.........	14,31,069	Do.
Do. at Branches.........	6,28,607	Do.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

BOGARRO—October 6, at New Nagpada Road, Byculla, Gertrude, relict of the late John Bocarro, J. P. of the Educational Department, aged 80 years, leaving a large family to mourn her loss. Funeral at 8 o'clock (S. T.) this morning. Dharavi cemetery at 8-45 a.m.

MENEZES—October 6, at her residence, Mount Road, Mazagon (Lily) Olinda Lilia, daughter of the late L. C. de Menezes. Deeply regretted. Funeral will leave her residence at 8 a.m. (S. T.) this morning, arriving at Dharavi cemetry at 9 a.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

PRIEUR—VEUILLET DE VIGIE—September 25, at St. Francis of Assisi's Chapel, Villupuram, by the Rev. Father Seyres, Paul Henry Prieur, of Bimlipatam, to Mary Zelie ("Baby"), eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fh. Veuillet de Vigie, of Valavanur, South Arcot.

VERNIEUX—COGGAN—September 26, at St. Thomas' Church, Calcutta, Donald Stevenson, Bengal Coal Coy., Raniganj, to Lydia Melville youngest daughter of the late H. A. Coggan.

DEATHS.

HARDING—September 22, at Maymyo, Upper Burma, William Grosvenor Harding, Captain, The Lincolnshire Regiment, aged 39.

HERBERT—September 26, at Mussoorie, of enteric fever, Arthur Herbert, D. S. P., Central Provinces, son of the late Major-General C. Herbert, B. S. C., aged 36.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY, SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED; SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED Always in Stock.
JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

COUGHS AND COLDS.
No Remedy has yet reached the perfection of
"PIXINE" REGD.
It is one of the modern Elixirs, a testimonial to Pharmaceutical skill, in which the properties of Pine Tar, Tolu, and demulcents are so combined that they emanate their soothing qualities through the bronchial tubes after being swallowed. Pleasant to take, efficacious in use.
Re. 1 per bottle.

EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO LIQUOR.
You never feel more cool and refreshed than after a good Shampoo. It's too much trouble to go to a Hair Dresser, but if you have "EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO LIQUOR" at hand there is no need to do so. It is a combination of the INDIAN SOAP NUT, PINE TAR, BAY RUM, &c., and as a Hair Shampoo for either Ladies or Gentlemen, is PERFECTION.
12 As. per bottle.
PREPARED ONLY BY
Kemp & Co. Ld.
THE CHEMISTS,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 30m. Sun sets, 6h. 23m. High water, 11-11m. 11-36a. Low water, 4-53m. 5-17a. Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Oct. 7th, New Moon, 3h. 50-6m. p.m.; Oct. 14th, First Quarter, 3h. 32-0m. p.m.; Oct. 21st. Full Moon, 2h. 46-5m. p.m.; Oct., 29th, Last Quarter, 7h 21-5m. p.m.; Oct., 14th, in Perigee, 78h. p. m.; Oct., 28th, in Apogee, 2-7h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, October 8.—Bombay Y. M. C. A. Glee Club, Concert, 9-15 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 30m. Sun sets, 6h. 23m. High water, 11-42m., Low water, 5-28m. 5-48a.

Wednesday, October 9.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 31m.; Sun sets, 6h. 22m.; High water, 0-12 m., 0-15a.; Low water, 6-3m., 6-20a.

Thursday, October 10.—Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m. Byculla Club, special general meeting, 10 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 31m. Sun sets, 6h. 21m. High water, 0-50m., 0-50a. Low water, 6-39m., 6-53a.

Friday, October 11.—Sun rises, 6h. 32m.; Sun sets, 6h. 20m.; High water, 1-32m., 1-28a. Low water, 7-17m., 7-27a.

Saturday, October 12.—Sun rises, 6h. 32m.; Sun sets, 6h. 19m.; High water 2-19m., 2-10; Low water, 8-1m., 8-6.

AGA COOCHICK SHAH begs to thank his many friends in Bombay and the mofussil who have very kindly expressed their sympathy at his sad loss of his only son, Shah Ismail, who died on the 18th September. The burial will take place later.

DACOITY AT SION:—Sadashiv Vinayak, a Hindu residing in a hut at Sion, has reported to the Police that at midnight on Friday five men armed with sticks entered his hut, assaulted him and forcibly removed gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 296.

POLICE NOTICE—Some Marathi correspondence, a straw hat and a stick, a bundle of clothing, a copper vessel, Rs. 2-4-0, a piece of silver and some small pearls, a silver anklet, a bundle of shipping rates, an umbrella, one brass rimmed spectacles, one rolled-gold rimmed spectacles, a tin trunk containing clothing papers, etc., inscribed "A. Farrier", and a white spaniel dog have been taken charge of by the Police and await owners.

MUSIC AT GREEN'S.—The following programme of music will be played at Green's Garden, from 7 to 9 p.m., to-day:—

March ....Hell Europa ....Fr Von Blon
Overture ....Le Diademe ....Hermann
Valse ....Love and Life in Vienna ...Komzak
Selection ....The Cherry Girl ....Caryll
Mazurka ....Entre Nous ....Schrammel
Intermezzo ....Orynthia ....Hume
Valse ....Frou-Frou ....Chatau
Two-Step ....Whistling Rufus ....Mills

MUSIC AT THE TAJ MAHAL.—The following programme of music will be played at the Taj Mahal hotel, under the direction of Mr. J. F. Saldanha, from 8-15 to 10-15 p. m. to-day:—

March............Constellation ....Clark
Overture ....La Dame Blanche ....Boieldieu
Valse ....L'Estudiantina ....Waldteufel
Polka ....Boshaft ....Ziehrer
Selection ....The Casino Girl............Englander
Pizzicato-Serenade............Baby's Sweetheart ....Corri Junr.
Valse ....Liebestraume............Dom Erti
Cake-Walk............The Brooklyn ....Thurban

A RAILWAY PASSENGER ROBBED.—Yesterday, a Hindu named Gordhandass who arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning by the Ahmedabad mail train, reported to Mr. Sabnis of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, the theft of currency notes and sovereigns of the collective value of Rs. 2,600 from his coat pocket. The complainant stated that on Friday night he started from Surat for Bombay and occupied a berth in a second class compartment. Amongst other passengers in his compartment was a Mahomedan, who got down at Bulsar. Complainant fell asleep soon after the train left Surat and woke up as it neared Bombay. He then examined his coat-pocket in which he had sewn up his money, and found to his great astonishment that the pocket had been cut up, apparently with a pair of scissors, and the money taken away. The police are making inquiries into the matter.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ALLEGED FRAUD ON A NADIAD MUNICIPALITY.

Acquittal of the Accused.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of an appeal preferred by Somabhai Bajibhai, who was convicted by Mr. K. Barlee, Assistant Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, of criminal misappropriation of property as a public servant in two instances, and of falsification of accounts, and was sentenced for the former to two years' rigorous imprisonment, in all four years' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 18, or in default one month's further rigorous imprisonment; and for the latter offence, to two years' rigorous imprisonment, the sentences to be concurrent. Mr. Branson, with Mr. L. A. Shah, appeared for the accused; and Mr. M.B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The accused was a servant of the Nadiad Municipality, entrusted with the duty of copying out Company invoices for the purpose of facilitating the collection of octroi, and he was charged with having, on the 11th December 1905, altered the entry referring to a consignment of stone in the name of Kadia Kalidas Revandas, so as to make it appear that no octroi was due thereon, with intent to defraud the said Municipality, and further with having, on the 13th January, entered 56 instead of 113 in the entry of a consignment of "gol" in the name of Ramanlal Runchod, thereby making it appear that less octoroi was due to the said Municipality, with the like intent. He was further charged with having, during the months of December 1905 and January 1906, being a public servant, failed to pay to the Municipality sums of octroi amounting to Rs. 22-1-0 paid to him, and by him to be accounted for to the Municipality.

The Assistant Sessions Judge said that the case was committed on the 16th March 1906. The long delay was due to the fact that the accused was tried first in May 1906 in case No. 24 of 1906. After his acquittal the present case was put off *sine die* whilst a correspondence was being carried on between the District Magistrate and Government *re* the advisability of an appeal. The Sessions Judge in some detail explained the system employed by the Municipality for collection of octroi on goods arriving at the Nadiad Railway station, and said that in order to prevent fraud, it was the duty of one of the octroi karkuns to go daily to the railway station, and to copy in a register the invoices of goods arriving by rail. In December 1905 and in January 1906, this was one of the accused's duties. By this means it was intended to prevent smuggling, and it was clear, said the Sessions Judge, that if the accused attended properly to his duty, no merchant could have escaped payment of octroi on all goods imported by rail, since he was bound to pay on the amount of goods shown in the invoice. In the early part of 1906, an enquiry was instituted into the working of this octroi post. On examination of the invoice books, three items were picked out as suspicious. The Railway invoices were then examined and it was found that several of the entries were wrong. The Muncipality therefore prosecuted the accused. Upon the evidence he was convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in giving the Court's judgment, said:—"The first ground urged in support of this appeal is that there has been a misjoinder of charges sufficient in law to render the trial illegal and void according to Section 234 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, inasmuch as the appellant was tried on three charges under Section 409 of the Indian Penal Code, and on the additional charge under Section 277 A. But under para. 2 of Section 222, Criminal Procedure Code, the charge under Section 409 form one offence for the purposes of Section 234, Criminal Procedure Code. Dealing then with the merits, the conviction relating to 309 maunds of cotton-seed rests, in the opinion of the learned Assistant Judge, on the evidence of Shivbhai. That evidence had been given before the committing Magistrate, where he was not cross-examined by the appellant; and he had died before the trial in the Sessions Court commenced. It is true that the appellant having had the opportunity of cross-examining him before the committing Magistrate, the evidence is admissible; but the question is whether it is safe to rely on the sole testimony of a deceased person whose evidence has not been tested by cross-examination. It is true that there are the entries in his account-book, but the learned Judge has disbelieved the evidence of the witnesses who wrote them. As to the 113 packages of sugar, the same consideration applies, since the conviction is based on the testimony of a deceased witness, Hiralal, examined before the committing Magistrate and not cross-examined. The lerned Government Pleader's argument is that the accused was in the habit of ascertaining the quantity of goods arrived at the railway station, from the railway invoices and copying them into Exhibit 21. But the railway Goods Clerk examined on the point gives evidence which leaves the point in ambiguity, and the accused himself was not questioned as to that. As to the argument that the frauds could not have gone on without the accused's connivance, that case was not put to him so as to enable him to meet it or explain it away. On the whole, we agree with the assessors, and are opinion that the accused's guilt is open to considerable doubt. We reverse the conviction and sentence, and direct that the appellant be set at liberty."

SUIT ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

Retrial Ordered.

THE the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Knight have disposed of, in Second Hppeal, a suit instituted by the appellant and original defendants Kedu Babaji Patel and another, against the original plaintiff and respondent Chunilal Marwadi. The plaintiff brought a Small Cause suit in the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Pimpalgaon against defendants, to recover Rs. 73 due on a promissory note. Defendants admitted the bond but asked for accounts and instalments. Plaintiff alleged that all accounts were produced, but the Sub-Judge without examining the parties or accounts, as required by the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, dismissed the suit. Against this decree of Mr. V. D. Joglekar, the Subordinate Judge, an appeal was admitted in the High Court, and their Lordships remarked that it was to be regretted that the Subordinate Judge had not carefully tried this suit. It is in the nature of a Small Cause and was brought by the plaintiff to recover from the defendant a sum of Rs. 73. The Sub-Judge was bound to observe the procedure laid down in Section 12 of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. The examination of the parties is intended by the Legislature to enable the Court to find whether the defendant has any defence to the suit on the ground of fraud, mistake, accident, undue influence or otherwise. The plaintiff was examined by the Subordinate Judge but not for any of the purposes, and the examination, their Lordships remarked, was of the most meagre description. One of the defendants was examined, but only for the purpose of ascertaining his age, and no reasons were recorded in writing by the Subordinate Judge for failure to examine the parties as required by Section 12. Further, that section requires that the Sub-Judge shall enquire into the history and merits of the case from the commencement between the parties. And as to that the Sub-Judge says in his Judgment that "he cannot think that any money was really due when the bond in question came to be executed, from the defendants, unless the accounts between the parties are examined." What that meant and on what materials these remarks were founded, their Lordships were unable to gather from either the record or the judgment of the Subordinate Judge. Their Lordships said:—"It is unfortunate that we have to set aside his decree and send the case back for retrial because the amount of the claim is comparatively small. But the perfunctory manner in which the case has been dealt with by the Sub-Judge leaves no alternative. We therefore direct the Sub-Judge to retry the suit according to law."

THE KAMATIES OF BOMBAY.

Law of Succession.

On the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Hon'ble Mr Justice Chandavakar and the Hon'ble Mr Justice Kinght have beard a case which has an important bearing on the law of succession governing the Kamaties, a Hindu community of no small importance in Bombay and elsewhere. The parties in the case were one Jagannath Ragunath, original plaintiff and appellant, and Narayan L. Shette and another, original defendants and respondents. Mr. G. S. Rao appeared for the appellant and Mr. Chitre with Mr. Pradhan represented the respondents. The plaintiff is a Goud Saraswat Brahmin and is an employe in the establishment of a firm of Solicitors in Bombay. He sued the defendants in ejectment of certain immoveable properties comprising lands and a bungalow situate within the limits of the town of Thana, as purchaser of the right, title, and interest of one Narsingrao. Narsingrao and his parents were domiciled residents of Ahmednagar. He was married about 23 years' back to one Narsubai, daughter of Shivappa, whose forefathers are stated to have migrated from a village in the Nizam's territory, and therefore from Southern India to Bombay, and settled here about 70 to 75 years ago. Shivappa's marriage with Laxmibhai took place in Southern India, and L. Shette and Narsubai, a daughter, were the issues of this marriage. Shivappa made a gift of the plaint properties to his wife Laxmibhai by a regular indenture in English, and died soon after. Laxmibhai held the properties in her possession till her death, and died survived by her son and daughter, L. Shetti and Narsubai. Defendant No. 1 is the son of L. Shette, who followed his mother to the grave a short time after. Though Narsubai had been married to Narsingrao, she seldom, if ever, resided with her husband, because there was a complete estrangement and disagreement between the couple. The plaintiff's case was that the law of succession applying to the Kamaties of Bombay was the law in force in Southern India; that though the marriage between Narsingrao and Narsubai took place in Bombay, the ritual was performed in accordance with the custom followed on such occasions in Southern India among these people; that the form of marriage was one of those that are known as approved; that the whole of the property devolved on the death of Laxmibhai on Narsubai alone, to the exclusion of her brother Shetti; that Narsubhai died without issue and on her death, Narsingrao became the sole owner; and that plaintiff was therefore entitled to eject the defendants. The first question requiring consideration in the case is whether the law of succession governing the Kamaties in this Presidency is the law of Southern India or the one that applies to other Hindu residents of the Island of Bombay. The original suit was decided by the First Class Subordinate Judge of Thana, who dismissed it with all costs on the plaintiff. Against this decree an appeal was admitted in the High Court, and their Lordships observed that the important point in this case was a question as to the law by which the community called Kamaties to which the parties belonged are governed. In the Court below, the pleadings appear to have been framed upon the basis that, according to the plaintiff, the law governing the parties was that of 'Mitakshara.' According to the defendants, it was the law of 'Mayukha.' But at the trial it appears that reliance was placed by the defendants apparently upon the law of the Andhra school in Southern India, because Kamaties originally migrated from that part of the country where the Smriti Chandrika is the prevailing authority on Hindu law. But whether this case was specifically made by the defendants is not quite clear from either the evidence or the judgment. And it appears from the judgment of the Subordinate Judge that he has relied upon the law of Smriti Chandrika as being applicable to the parties. But no issue was raised to try that particular case, and according by the evidence led as to it was so meagre, remarked their Lordships, that they cannot come to any satisfactory decision upon it. It is conceded that the Kamaties who have settled in Bombay and other parts of this presidency originally came about 70 years' ago from some part of Deccan Hyderabad. That being the common ground between the parties, the question is what is the Hindu Law by which they were governed in the place from whence they have migrated, and whether, since their settlement here and in other parts of the Presidency, they have adhered to it or adopted the law of the Mitakshara or Mayukha school prevailing in this Presidency. According to the decisions of the Privy Council, when any community or family of Hindus migrate from one place to another, they must be held to have adhered to the law of their original place, if they have not changed their original manners, habits, customs and religious observances. Their Lordships therefore held that distinct issues must be raised to try these important points, and the case was therefore remanded. Their Lordships in conclusion remarked that the Sub-Judge would be at liberty to allow any of the witnesses to be examined on commission. They further observed: "We have thought it necessary to allow this additional evidence, because it affects a large class of the people in this Presidency, and our decision will become precedent, and effect the law of succession governing them."

CONSENT-DECREE.

In the Bombay High Court before the Hon. Mr Justice Russell on Saturday, a consent-decree was taken in the suit of Haridas Morarji and another against Palji Sunderji and others, in which plaintiffs claimed certain shares in the residuary bequest of Bai Nana, widow of Nensi Lakhmidas, who died in 1897. The suit was reported in these columns on Saturday. The property involved in the suit was estimated to be of the value of over four lakhs of rupees. Counsel in the suit were Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, the Hon. Mr. E. B. Raikes (Acting Advocate-General), Mr. P. J. Padshah, Mr. J. D. Davar, Mr. P. S. Bhandarkar, Mr. Weldon, Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, and Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan. Amongst the terms of the consent-decree were the payment by certain defendants of a lump-sum as rent due on their tenancy, the appointment of Mr. R. D. Setna as receiver, the reference of the matter to the Commissioner in the usual course of procedure, the delegation to the learned Advocate-General to formulate an appropriate scheme for the administration of the charities, the declaration of the right of the persons entitled to the residuary bequest, the possession of the Shri Thakorji's image and its ornaments; and other matters.

POLICE COURT.

SUSPECTED BURGLARY.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday Superintendent Flanagan placed Nanabhai Dinshah, Muncherji Hormusji, and Rama Kisaji before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and applied that they might be given into custody of the police pending certain inquiries.

The circumstances under which the three men were arrested are these: For some time past frequent complaints have been made to the Bombay police about burglaries and thefts committed with great impunity. Strict instructions were in consequence given by Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police, and Mr. R. M. Phillips, Deputy Commissioner, to all Divisional Superintendents to keep a watchful eye on all suspects. It appears that early on Saturday morning Superintendent Flanagan, and Inspectors Patterson, Coxen and Taylor proceeded to Kalbadevi Road on receiving certain information, and noticed a carriage pass along the road. They stopped it and found it occupied by the first two accused. On making a search they found a carpet bag containing implements of house-breaking and gold and silver ornaments of considerable value. The police arrested both the Parsis, as also the third accused who was driving the gharry. The police then proceeded to the first accused's house and on searching it found a large quantity of valuable articles, some more implements of house-breaking and a number of Share Certificates.

Mr. Flanagan told the Magistrate that the police wanted to make inquires regarding the property found in the possession of the first accused, and for that purpose he asked that the police might be allowed to keep the three accused in their custody till Tuesday.

The Magistrate asked the accused if they had anything to say as to the application made by Mr. Flanagan.

The first accused objected to remain in the custody of the police. He said that as Sunday was intervening he was afraid of being harassed by the police. The Bombay police had been after him for the past twenty years, and this was an attempt on their part to molest him.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be kept in police custody in the chowky attached to the Esplanade Police Court, and adjourned the matter till to-morrow.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LTD.

The following is the directors' report which will be presented to the shareholders on October 17:—The directors beg to submit the annexed statement of accounts duly audited for the year ending 30th June 1907.

The working of the year resulted as follows:—

The total profits of the Company after making all provision for working expenses, insurance and agents commission amount to Rs. 6,22,669-10-10. From this must be deducted the sum of Rs. 1,62,064 paid as "ad interim" dividend in January 1907 at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on both the ordinary and preference shares leaving a balance of Rs. 4,60,605-10-10. Out of this sum your directors set aside Rs. 1,72,940, for depreciation on steamers, launches, lighters, buildings, plant, and other material and there remains a balance of Rs. 2,87,665-10-10 of which Rs. 43,875 is absorbed in payment of a dividend of Rs. 7-8-0 per Preference Share (less Income Tax) for the second 6 months making 6 per cent. for the year, and your directors now recommend the following payments out of the balance of Rs. 2,43,790-10-10:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
A Final Dividend of Rs. 7-8-0 per Ordinary Share (free of Income Tax) for the second six months, making 6 per cent for the year ...	1,26,250	0	0
To Preliminary Expenses	13,759	5	6
A Bonus to Staff	7,500	0	0
To Reserve Fund Account	50,000	0	0
To Insurance Fund Account... ...	25,000	0	0
Carrying forward a balance to next year's account from which income tax has to be provided ...	21,281	5	4
Total Rupees...	2,43,790	10	10

N.B.—The dividend in respect of the ordinary shares Nos. 16,001 to 18,300, allotted to Mr. Haji Ahmed Hassum is payable from the 15th April 1907.

The Company's Navigation Services were performed without accident throughout the year.

Favourable rains last monsoon resulted in heavy shipments from all ports, especially Marmugao where the trade is overtaking the resources of the port.

One new passenger boat, and one new-cargo boat have been added to the Company's Fleet; the first being s. s. "Kalika" built originally for Mr. Haji Ahmed Hassum, who formerly competed for the passenger traffic on the Harbour ferries until this Company, in April 1907 purchased his ships and shipping interests, and the second s. s. "Sarasvati" built for carrying cargo and passengers, and she sailed from home on the 17th September.

These two boats along with those recently purchased from Mr. Haji Ahmed Hassum have materially augmented the number and increased the efficiency of the Company's Fleet.

Owing to ill health one of your directors, Mr. F. A. Reddie, proceeded to Europe in September 1906, and returned in March this year; his place on the Board during his absence was temporarily filled by Mr. T. W. Birkett, who on Mr. Reddie's return vacated. In April last Mr. Procter, left for England, his place being temporarily taken by Mr. T. W. Birkett and you are asked to confirm his appointment.

After the purchase of Mr. Haji Ahmed Hassum's steamers last April, the directors invited Mr. Ahmed to accept the remaining vacancy on the Board recognising the value of his intimate knowledge of the local coasting trade, and you are asked to confirm his appointment also.

Under the articles of association two of your directors have to retire; accordingly, Mr. Lalbhai Dalpatbhai of Ahmedabad and the Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey do so, but being eligible offer themselves again for re-election.

HIGH COURT.—OCT. 7.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE HEATON.)

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

1487—Raghavaya—B and N Kaliandas Vandrawandas vs Pitamber Vandravan and S A Tyabji
1487—Mulji and K Fazul Peer Mahomed vs Sakharam Mulchet Mulla and M
1491—Chitnes and M - Dayabhai Popidas vs Chunilal Hurgowandas and another Tyabji D and Co
1492—Mulla and M Kanjimul Kaleral vs Nalton Kaplan Edgelow G W and Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Judgment.

249-05—Payne and Co—Pestonji Nuserwanji vs Famechand and B Maneckchand Kapurchand and another Edgelow G W and Co
255-07—Little and Co—Jaggonath Harilal vs Tulka Kera and others Payne and Co part heard

For dismissal

344 05—Thakurdas and Co—Esoofally Mahomedally and others vs Herr Lingner Crawford B and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

879-04—Matubhai J and M Shamro M and H Rao Saheb Mohanji Pranjiwandas and others vs Lakhmidas Purbhudas and others Bhaishanker K and G
169-06—Mulji and K Rustamji Edulji Shroff vs Ebrahim Kadurbhoy Jehangir N S
539-06—Madhowji and K—Safia vs Suleman Hassumbhai and others—Jamsetjee R and S
736-05—Mirza and M—Sakh Hoosein Shaik Mahomed and another vs Zoborabibi widow Mehta and S
651 06—Muljee and K—Masoredas Jaichand vs Panachand Sunderji Shamrao M and H
540-06—Dikshit D and S—Shivlal Maneckram and another vs Shri Kisondas Balkisondas a firm Tyabji D and Co
450-06—Ardeser H D and Co—Tyabji Hoosein and others vs Hassum Abool and others Mehta and D
462-06—Bicknell M and R—Dinshaw Muncherji Panthaky vs Madhowji Nursey Oragie L and O
494-06—Malvi H M and R—Sabow Vanmali vs S W Walker
558-06—Captain and V Meghji Mooiji and Co the firm and others vs Jadhowji Deokaram Ardeser H D and Co
696-06—Bhaishunker K and G The Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd vs F Scott Clark Bicknell M and R

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice DAVAR.)

Contested Chamber matters.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

341-07—Wadia G and Co—Jamshedji Cursetji Tarachand vs Soonabai widow and others—Pestonji R and K—part heard.
487-07—Nanu H and Co—Byramji Nusserwanji Seerval vs The Revd. Father Hugh Smith Nicholson and others—Little and Co—part heard

Further directions and costs on Special Commissioner's Report.

1-07—Hiralal and Co—Ebrahim Cassum Gewil and others vs Toolsidas Dharamsey—Shamrao M and H

Testimentary Suit.

15-06—Matubhoy J and M—Vejbai widow vs Jamnabai widow—Wadia G and Co—part heard

Long Causes.

435-05—Hiralal and Co.—Nagardas Pitamber and another vs. Pitamber Vandravan and others—S. A. Tyabji.

Testamentary Suit

95-07—Pestonji R and K—Aspandear Karkhushroo Maherban Irani Ardeser Mehubai Irani H and Co

For Determination of Certain Questions

644-02—Little and Co—Advocate-General of Bombay (appellant) vs Thomas Joseph Strangman and others (Respondents) Smetham B and Co—Little and Co—J G and B and C and M

For taking Evidence.

633-07—Bhaishanker K and G—Yeshivant Ramnath vs Sadanand Shri Krishnaji and others—Khunderao L and M and Mirza, M and M

Long Cause.

96-07—Bicknell M and R—Srikhdeodas Megraj and others Dinshaji Burjorji Vania and others—Ardeshir H D and Co

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BEAMAN)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

92-06—Payne and Co—Rustomji Dhanjibhoy Sethna vs Mirza Mahomed Shirazee and others Oragie L and O part heard
544-07—Nanu H and Co Bapoji Narayan Kothare and others vs Parmanandas Kesowji and another—Bhaishanker K and G part heard.
249-09—M J and M Ebrahimbhoy Hoshanbhoy and others vs Abdulabhoy Lalji and others—E G W and Co
749-02—E G W and Co—Abdula Lalji and others vs Ebrahimbhoy Hussanbhy and M J and M
301-06—Jamsetjee R and D—Pestonjee Framji Shroff vs Framjee Behramjee Bimi—Jehangir G and B
347-07—Thakurdas and Co—Fatechand Khoobchand the firm vs Alibhai Kaderbhai and another—Jamsetji R and D
433-06—Thakurdas and Co—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Hierji Ardeshir Dady and others—Ardeshir H and Co—Thakurdas and Co
61-07—Ardeser H D and Co—Jamnadas Vijbhukhandas vs Haji Golam Asam Payne and Co
609-06—Payne and Co—Fatmabai widow vs Mahomedbhai Nensey Khairaz and another vs Thakurdas and Co.
377-07—Mulla and M—Mia Mahomed Sarang Boshan and others vs Hokim Molvi Mirza and others Wadia G and Co M and M
367-07—Khunderao S and L—Abdulkadar Ally Miya and others vs Moulvi Hakim Mirza Mahomed Valad Mirza Khan Jahan and others Wadia G and Co—M and H
375-07—Captain and V Sha Jugjiwandas Karamchand vs Thacker Vithaldas Soonderdas Khunderao L and M

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice MACLEOD.)

Reference for hearing and final disposal

7-06—E F Nicholson—Injre-Land Acquisition Act 1 of 1894 and in re-Government and Dorabji Cursetji Shroff Case No 1 Little and Co
8-06—The same and Jamsetji Edulji Sakiatwalla Case No 33 Ardeshir H D and Co
9-06—The Same Bai Mamoobai Case No 72 Little and Co
8-13-14-15 and 16-06—The same Dorabji Cursetji Shroff Case No 24, 15, 20, 10 and 67 and 74 Little and Co
10-06—The Same—Jamsetji Edulji Sakiatwalla case No 37 Little and Co

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The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, OCT. 7, 1907.

AN ARGUMENT FOR TARIFF REFORM.

MANY confirmed free-traders in their attempts to discredit the movement for Tariff Reform are singularly deaf to the evidence to be gleaned from history. And perhaps this oversight is natural, seeing that the evidence from history all tends the other way. The chief economic lessons that history gives to the politician who is willing to learn are, first, that production is as necessary as trade for the well-being of a nation; second, that sooner or later that production must be protected by the State. The first is the more fundamental proposition and is universally true; the second remains true so long as the world of civilized and producing nations does not with one accord accept free-trade. England in the past offers the best example of a nation deliberately becoming industrial and rich by a policy of rigid protection. France in the past is the most striking object lesson of a country inducing great calamities by the wholly superfluous abandonment of protection. When at length Great Britain had, by means of protection, added to natural and accidental advantages, obtained absolute supremacy in productive power, she adopted free-trade, trusting that other nations would follow her example. "Had this dream been realised, Great Britain would have become the workshop and the centre of a world of nations competing to supply her with raw materials and buy her finished products. Other nations have, however, declined to fall in with this scheme, and the proposed free exchange has degenerated into free British importation. If, now, Britain wishes to repeat her past success, it seems as if she must revert to her former methods. In an economic union of the British Empire, tropical raw material will be linked to British industry and the new combination will have no need to fear foreign competition." So writes Mr. Welsford in the Preface to "The Strength of Nations," the best of the recent contributions to the problem of Tariff Reform. The work bristles with historical facts, many of them for the first time rightly interpreted, and the economic factors which lurked unseen in all the great events of the world's history are here dragged into light and their importance correctly estimated. In fact Mr. Welsford has attempted to do *in extenso* what Mr. Ellis Barker has frequently done *in paucis* in prominent Reviews and what the latter publicist also did in particular in his rather remarkable book on Holland, reviewed by us some time ago.

The two propositions which we have enunciated above can be easily verified from a study of European history. Ancient Rome was ruined because the capital city and, to a large extent, the home country ceased to be productive. Rome was latterly inhabited by millionaires, paupers and slaves; the paupers, instead of doing productive work, lived idly on unearned food, which food, as also the imported luxuries of the rich, was paid for, not, as it should have been, by exports, but by the tribute of conquered provinces. All nations, like Spain in more modern times, which have followed Rome in relying on tribute instead of honest production, have come to grief. The next great empire of European history—that of Byzantium or Constantinople—illustrates a step in advance, though the true principle had not yet been grasped. Constantinople lived, not on tribute, but on trade. As long as she could remain the great intermediary of Eastern and Western trade all went well and the Empire lasted 1,100 years, but this dependence on international trade at length worked the ruin of the descendants of the Cæsars. Venice and Genoa filched her trade from the Imperial city, and, thus weakened, Constantinople soon lay prone at the feet of the Turk. But the legacy of international trade, unregulated in the interests of home production, was at length fatal to Venice and Genoa themselves. As soon as new trade routes more advantageous to the nations on the Atlantic seaboard were discovered, the commerce of the Italian sea republics diminished, and with it their glory, which was buttressed entirely upon commerce. Florence, her greatness more firmly planted upon the basis of a productive weaving industry, was unfortunately ruined because she neglected her own sheep and agriculture and allowed the free importation of English wool. When in the 15th century England started weaving on her own account and retained the home-grown wool for home production, Florentine weaving was ruined, and capital flowed from free-trade Italy to protected England. Similarly, Flanders, the Lancashire of the Middle Ages, succumbed so soon as England began to manufacture her own wool. Before this Flanders was the chief market for English wool, and the Hundred Years' War with France was largely waged to maintain the integrity of this market. But when the English Kings introduced protection to promote native industry—a heavy export duty on wool and import duties on cloth—the Flemish cloth industry was ruined. Flanders had relied entirely on foreign raw materials, and even though wool could be obtained elsewhere, the Netherlands were so divided and ununified that when Bruges tried protection she was thwarted by free-trade Antwerp. Here then we see the value of a composite and extended empire, closely united as the British Empire of to-day ought most certainly to be. The Hanseatic League, the general provider of mediæval Europe, supplies us with another instance of the insufficiency of trade without production. There was no permanency in the vast carrying trade of the League, nor was there a close enough political union; so that the merchant league of Germany lost ground before patriotic, protected and productive England in the 16th century, and finally disappeared in the ruin of Germany at the Thirty Years' War. It is pathetic to find that in 1604, when it was to late, the German merchants discovered the mistake of free importation and urged on the Emperor the necessity of encouraging and protecting native industries. Germany had split upon the same rock as mediæval Italy. The same selfishness was evinced by Holland in the ensuing age. The merchant class which governed the country, would hear nothing of close national unity; it neglected agriculture and failed to protect manufactures on the ground that trade was more important. Consequently, the greatness of Holland was founded on an insecure basis, and the Anglo-Dutch commercial war terminated in favour of productive England. Dutch history is the greatest stumbling-block to free-traders, and it has been almost wilfully misinterpreted by English writers up to the present day.

France, like England, became strong under a protective system; Colbert in the 17th century gave France protection and efficiency at one *coup*. But when a hundred years later the free-trade movement inaugurated by Quesnai captured the Government, ruin ensued and financial ruin precipitated the Revolution. The free-traders secured a reciprocal free-trade treaty with England in 1786, whereby the French manufactures were withered up by the stress of English competition, owing to the fact that the Industrial Revolution had taken root first in England and the English capitalists turned out their goods more cheaply than their French compeers. Napoleon to some extent rectified this mistake, and renewed French industries by rigid protection. Finally the continental nations, almost all, adopted protection in the 19th century just when England, deceived by the glamour of the Cobdenite dream, was relinquishing it. The protected nations, amongst whom the United States must take a place in the front rank, have by protection broken through the English monopoly of production, and are steadily overtaking Great Britain in the race for wealth. Free-trade is no longer practicable for her, if she wishes to retain her supremacy in production. Under the present system she will come to rely more and more upon international trade which, as history plainly shows, is elusive and precarious when not based upon a permanency of production. The great London importers and middlemen, many of them foreigners, are for the maintenance of the free-trade on which they prosper amazingly, but the nation's greatness is more bound up in the manufacturers than in them. England cannot afford to let her industrial supremacy pass unchallenged to Germany, nor need she do so when the panaces of tariff reform and economic union of the Empire lies so ready to her hand. Fortunately one political party is beginning to read aright the lesson of history, and the nation is being slowly but surely convinced.

THE PEOPLES OF INDIA. IN "The Brahmans, Theists and Muslims of India" Mr. John Campbell Oman (Fisher Unwin) has given us a serious contribution towards a right understanding of what has become technically known as the "Unrest in India." As Professor of Natural Science in the Government College of Lahore Mr. Oman has had abundant opportunities, literary as well as social, of studying the subjects with which he deals. Any one who reads his book, while extending his knowledge of the Indian people, will not fail to agree with the writer in his dictum "that they are an essentially religious people." We have tried to educate them on our own not too well digested system—which even now in England is passing through a transition stage. We have aroused in an immense number of the young men of India to keen literary enthusiasm, while they have gained at the same time, in our colleges, an academic knowledge of politics and of the working of party Government. This is bound to bear fruit, ripe or unripe, in some form or another. Mr. Oman vividly describes the religious condition of Bengal at the present day and the social system that has its foundations deep in the religion of the people. He dwells upon the unaltered form of the worship of the goddess Kali as it has been followed for ages in Bengal. "In her visible manifestation," he writes, "the goddess unites her attributes of avenger and protector of her people" as shown in her great shrine at Kali Ghat in Calcutta, where she sits grotesque and terrible, with four strong arms to protect, and a huge red tongue hanging out of her mouth, greedy for sanguinary sacrifices. The offering of blood required for her propitiation is now ostensibly limited to the sacrifice of goats, thanks to British rule and its humane prejudices, but an educated Bengali is quoted as stating that there is "scarcely a respectable house in all Bengal, the mistress of which has not at one time or another shed her blood (a few drops) under the notion of satisfying the goddess by the operation and rescuing some beloved object from the jaws of death." When people, imbued with these religious beliefs, begin to think of politics and self-government on Western lines, we must judge of the results on very different grounds from those on which unrest and resistance to established rule in a European country would be based. When Mr. Oman goes on to discuss the social system that is so closely interwoven with Hindu religious belief, he has to touch on many dispensations unknown to most Europeans. Reading of Kulino and the strong influence of the Brahman in the Bengal social edifice, an inexperienced critic might accuse him of extravagance. But every word that he writes on these subjects bears the imprint of careful investigation and complete information. It seems that Kulinism or polygamy on a very extensive scale, far from being condemned by the enlightened Brahmans, who have gone in for a Western education, is highly esteemed by them. This view is corroborated by Dr. Bhattacharya. Of what this means in ordinary Bengal family life this book gives some idea, but we cannot enter on it here. The worship of Durga and Kali, says Mr. Oman, is practically the religion of three-fourths of the Hindu population of Bengal, that is, of over thirty-five millions of every caste and every grade of society; the remaining fourth, or nearly twelve millions, worship Vishnu. Mr. Oman's experience shows him that whatever might be the private opinion of the most intellectual Bengalis he has known, they conformed outwardly to the religious practices and customs of their families. It must be remembered that in the districts where the "unrest" showed itself in an active form the worship of Kali and a formal invocation of her protection preceded every disturbance. The cry "Bande Mataram" conveys an appeal to the Goddess of Vengeance and the Protectress as well as a patriotic reminder in moments of political fervour. In reading Professor Oman's book those who wish to judge dispassionately of the spirit animating the Bengalee people at the present moment will see how much of that spirit may be laid to the door—very much open—of tradition, to the cult of an ancient and honoured religion, and to the crude assimilation of Western ideas and methods. The latter seem to act more as a political ferment than as a wise stimulant to individual and civic progress.

ON DEPORTATIONS. FEW words have been so frequently in Governmental mouths in India during the past two years as "Deportations." It is a word one never hears in free and enlightened England, where all is loyalty and brotherhood. But at the ends of the Empire there is seldom complete political repose, and the power to deport is an integral corollary of successful Indian and Colonial government. Now few men knew so much about the debatable subject of deportation as the late General Sir John Ardagh, the clever Irishman whose death we recorded on Tuesday. It would be a pity if the lessons which he learned, and which he endeavoured to teach, were lost to the generations of young officers who may some day be called upon to perform the duties which he performed so well. Sir John Ardagh was remarkable for his sound common sense and erudition, and when a Commission had to be appointed to inquire into the South African deportations he was selected to represent Great Britain. The story of the deportations is interesting. As most people are aware, in time of war a General in the field has the right to deport from the country any person whom he may suspect of disloyalty or any one whom he may think undesirable. During the war in South Africa our Generals did not hesitate to take advantage of this privilege, the law having been made, like all other laws, for the purpose of being used when necessity demanded. Altogether some eighteen hundred persons were forcibly deported. They were nearly all foreigners, mostly Germans, and they were bitter enemies of Britain. A large number were South African railway employes, who were the subjects of all nationalities, and absolutely hostile to Britain, although some of them endeavoured to maintain an outward appearance of neutrality. A large number of these railway men were deported from Johannesburg on account of the famous plot, which, if it had been allowed to ripen, would have involved fearful bloodshed in suppression. Those men who were believed to be connected with the plot were deported at twenty-four hours' notice, and no doubt some innocent persons were involved and suffered accordingly. All these deportees laid claims for compensation against the British Government, and a Commission was eventually appointed to enquire into the validity of their claims. The United States was represented by Mr. Crale; Austria-Hungary by Mr. Lousada; and Russia by Mr. Goldberg; while Mr. Milvain, an English King's Counsel, was Chairman. The Commission sat for six months patiently inquiring into case after case, until no less than 1,252 claims had been investigated and reported upon. The work was very laborious, for the total claims of the deportees amounted to no less than £1,277,195. Sir John Ardagh then hit upon the idea of getting the representatives of the nations to accept a lump sum, with which to settle the claims of each group of deportees. The idea caught on, and eventually Germany took £30,000; Austria-Hungary, £15,000; Russia, £4,100; Italy, £12,000; America, £6,000; Sweden and Norway, £1,000; Spain, £150; Switzerland, £250; Belgium, £800; and Denmark £ 250. The French and Dutch claims were all settled later on, and the Commission thus ended its existence perhaps more satisfactorily than any other ever appointed by Government. It had a most invidious and disagreeable duty to perform, but thanks to the tact and insight of Sir John Ardagh, the complicated question of satisfying the claims of the South African deportees was settled to the entire satisfaction of all the powers concerned.

THE Indian Tea Cess Executive Committee state that from 1st to 3rd September 1907, a bonus at the rate of six pies per pound has been paid on 142,922 lbs. of green tea.

THE P. and O. steamer "Malta," with the China Mails, is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. to-morrow.

THE German East Africa Line steamer "Praesident" left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 4th instant.

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer "Koerber" left Trieste on the 3rd instant and is due here on the 19th instant, in the morning.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s.s. "Dumbea" left Aden for Bombay on the 5th October and she is expected here on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 10 a.m.

THE N. Y. K. steamer "Yeboshi Maru" left Colombo for Bombay to-day, and is due here on Wednesday, the 9th instant, at 12 a.m.

IT is understood that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the Improvement Scheme for Rangoon Harbour, which is to cost Rs. 125 lakhs of which the Government of India and the Provincial Government find fifty lakhs between them.

WITH regard to the telegram we published the other day reproducing the remarks of the "Indian Daily Telegraph" on the Baitul-mal Fund, we may say that we merely published the statements for what they were worth and do not in any way endorse them.

THE Madras Government have published an Order in the Educational Department distributing, from the special grant of Rs. 6 lakhs in aid of Primary education, a sum of Rs. 1,47,555 among the District Boards, in order to enable them to meet the cost of the maintenance, in the current year, of the new rural schools opened in 1906-07 and to be opened in 1907-08.

IN recording the report on the operations of the establishment for stamping weights and measures is 1906-07 the Government of Madras regret to observe that practically no progress was made during the year in the sale of stamped measures. The Board of Revenue is requested to call the attention of the Collectors concerned to the subject.

A NOVAL cricket match was played at the Trent Bridge Cricket ground on the 11th September, when a team of ladies representing the City and County defeated a team of Crimean and Indian Mutiny veterans by 23 runs—106 to 83. The match was played in aid of the erection of a Home at Skegness for Nottingham girls, and Mr. A. O. Jones, the Notts Captain, and the Sheriff of the County acted as Umpires.

THE Coonoor, Dindigul, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly, Palamcottah, Tuticorin, Kumbakonam, Chidambaram, Cuddalore, Tiruppatur, Vaniyambadi, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Madura, Manargudi, Tanjore, Erode, Ootacamund and Coimbatore Municipalities have up to the present elected the Hon'ble Mr. Gurusawmy Iyer for nomination to the Madras Legislative Council. Thirteen Municipalities have yet to elect a candidate.

DURING the ten months from October 1906, to July, 1907, it is estimated that something like 130,000 books have changed hands at London auctions, while about 31,800 books have been sold for nearly £134,000. This means an average of £4 4s. 2d. a book, the highest recorded for many years. For the last three years the average has been considerably below £3, while in 1893 it stood at £1 6s. 7d.

A GOLFING cricketer had an amusing experience lately. He had the misfortune, says the *Yorkshire Daily Observer*, to get a "duck" when performing on the cricket pitch, and shortly afterwards he represented his Club in a golf match and halved with his opponent in both rounds. A cricketing friend, who had seen a report of the golf match, upbraided him with his lack of skill, observing, "Thee gets a duck at cricket and two ducks at golf; what are thee good for?"

VOLUNTEERS AT DEOLALI.

Annual Camp of the G. I. P. R. V.

THE exigencies of the increasing cold season traffic on the G. I. P. Railway necessitated a change of venue for the annual Camp of the Company's Volunteers this year, and as Igatpuri, where the Camp has been held on the Company's own ground for many years, is unhealthy at this season of the year a change of time and place has been made, Deolali, a little higher up the line being selected for the centre of the scene of operations. The difficulty of getting men together from different parts of the line for a whole week during the cold—and busy—season has always been keenly felt in former years, and as the passenger and goods traffic is constantly increasing, and the difficulty therefore becoming greater, the innovation of an October Camp, or succession of Camps, is doubtless a popular one. But from the scenic point of view a good deal of effect has been lost, as Deolali, though healthy, is not beautiful, and as the camp is within a hundred yards of the railway station, one seems never to get away from the snort of the engines. At Igatpuri the environments of the Camp were ideal—a plain entirely surrounded by rugged crags, over which the sun rose and set with ever-glorious splendour, while the regular lines of the white tents, thrown up in vivid relief against hills blackened by a rising moon, was a picture not easily to be forgotten. Lady Butler, who painted "The Roll Call" or Caton Woodville, who painted "The Bivouac" would have gazed entranced upon the moonlight Camp at Igatpuri could they have seen it. Necessity, however, compels an alteration, but Deolali is a poor compensation for Igatpuri, one half the tents being "round the corner" and cut off from the rest by rising ground, stone buildings, a high road, and a railway line. At Deolali the Camp might be on Wandsworth Common, with the roar of Clapham Junction and a hundred motors, trams and busses always in one's ears. At Igatpuri the Camp might have been on the African veldt, a thousand miles from anywhere, and alone with God and the stars. But "scenery" with railway men is a misnomer. They come to camp to work, and they get the sort of ground which is most suitable for that work. The tents are now empty, and the flag no longer flies at the mast, but a block-house near the Station remains to show what the "Gips" are capable of, and a very soldier-like structure it is too. It is built of sleepers and corrugated iron with walls of earth a foot or two thick, and is certified bullet-proof. It took three men, three hours for three mornings to build it and no less than sixty tons of earth had to be excavated with pick and shovel. There is another block-house in the vicinity which, however, we did not see, so cannot describe it. But what with block-house building, and cricket and football, and shooting, and song, the four hundred men and officers present have enjoyed an excellent week, marred by no illness or accident, beyond a scorpion sting and a hand blooded by a broken bottle. During the building of the block-houses Major-General Pearson, Inspector-General of Volunteers, had a look at the operations, and cordially praised them. General Pearson was pleased with the turn-out and the appearance on parade, and the way in which the men moved. He laid particular stress on the duties Railway Volunteers would be called upon to perform, should their services ever be required, and said that during the time the men had been in camp they had been shown exactly the nature of the task that would be set them under such conditions. He had been greatly pleased with all the men he had seen during his two days in the station, and had been much struck with the manner in which those Volunteers who had come fresh from offices in Bombay had turned to with pick and shovel, which shewed that in carrying out the work set them they had been imbued with good spirit. He concluded by expressing the opinion that in the day's operations the Volunteers had succeeded in doing what they had been set to do, namely, to protect the railway.

The men arrived on Saturday, September 28th, in command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. McNeill, with Captain Garwood of the Royal Scots as Adjutant. On Sunday morning there was Church Parade and a sermon by the Rev. Canon Coles, the Chaplain at Igatpuri, and Parades were held mornings and afternoons most days in the week. On Thursday morning there were some interesting operations, the general idea of which was that as the G. I. P. Railway Line from Bombay to Delhi forms the line of communication to a suppositious force operating in Northern India, the line has to be protected from attempts to damage it by raiding parties of an enemy armed with rifles only. How this idea was carried out may be learned from the following operating orders issued by Col. McNeill.

1. The Battalion has been ordered to defend the Section of the Railway between the culvert 300 yards North of Deolali Station, and the Northern edge of Bhugur Village, the line North and South of these points is held by other troops. An attack on the Railway is expected between Igatpuri and Nasik. The enemy are armed with rifles only.

2. In case of attack positions occupied must be held at all costs.

3. 1st Section, No. 1 Co. and No. 2 Co.—The 1st Section, under command of Major Webb, extends from the Culvert North of Deolali Station to a point 300 yards South of Station.

2nd Section, No. 3 Co.—The 2nd Section, under Lieut. Stokes, extends from the culvert 900 yards South of Deolali to the North end of Bhugur village.

3rd Section, No. 4 Co.—The 3rd Section, under Captain Cooke, extends from Temple Hill to North end of Bhugur village, connecting with 2nd Section.

Armoured Train.—Armoured Train under Captain Edwardes will remain in the Station until information of the direction of the enemy's attack has been received. They will, if necessary, convey reinforcements to the threatened point, in addition to the crew of the train.

4. A Dressing Station will be established in the Railway Station.

5. Signal communication will be maintained between Temple Hill and Deolali Station, and between the station and the Block-house North of Station.

Communication will also be kept up by means of men extended along the Railway Embankment between the Station and Culvert 900 yards South of Station. Numbers 1 and 2 Sections of the defence will supply these men, dividing the interval.

6. Reserve Ammunition will be stored in the Station and in the Block-houses.

7. Messages for the Commanding Officer will be sent to the Station. In his absence the Senior Officer in the Station will take such action as he may consider necessary, should there not be time to communicate with the Commanding Officer.

The special idea for guiding the above was for the defenders:—Intimation has been received that an attack on the line between Igatpuri and Nasik is probable, and troops have been sent to re-inforce this Section. The G. I. P. Railway Volunteers are holding a portion of the line between a point 300 yards North of Deolali Station and Bhugur village, 1 1/2 miles South of the Station. (Strength of defending force 300 men, including Armoured Train.)

Boundaries.—Barracks and Volunteers' Camp are out of bounds. Bhugur village and the portion of the line South of that village are held by other troops (imaginary), also that portion of the line North of the Nullah on the northern side of the Volunteer Camp.

The attack upon the Station was carried out by companies of the Royal Scots, and the position was effectively defended by the Volunteers, who erected barricades rather smartly at the close of the operations. General Pearson addressed the men, congratulating them upon their morning's work.

On Saturday morning Brigadier-General Greenfield inspected the Corps on parade, when the long service and shooting medals were presented to several of the men. In addressing the Corps General Greenfield said:

"You have already had the advantage of a thorough inspection by the Inspector-General of Volunteers, and so I have confined this inspection to a purely formal one. He expressed his pleasure at seeing such a good muster on parade, and the turn-out was everything that could be desired, and he was glad to find that the Inspector-General of Volunteers had been very satisfied with everything he had seen. He congratulated the regiment on the arrangements of the Camps and on the practical work which had been done, and felt sure all ranks had benefited from the outing and enjoyed it. He was also glad to hear it would be followed by smaller camps, which meant that in all some seven hundred men would have undergone a course of training. It was an advantage to be as practical as possible, and he thought the Volunteers would regard it as a good thing to have been located in a station where they could work with the regulars. He was pleased to have had the opportunity of presenting the Volunteer Long Service and Shooting Medals, and said the men of the regiment had noticed that in the last Army Orders twenty-four members of the regiment were down to receive the Long Service Medal, which was an example that showed volunteering in the Corps was taken seriously.

The present Camp has been successful in point of numbers. There were 405 men and twenty officers present, and it is estimated that when the two companies who are to come into Camp shortly have finished their week, no less than 700 of the Corps's men will have received a week's training at Deolali. The Camp was not able to wind up with the big dance that the Officers were wont to give in the splendidly decorated shed over the siding at Igatpuri, but the week was not without its social side, and with vocal and instrumental "recruits" from the Royal Scots some very cheery evenings were spent, while a programme of regimental sports was carried out with much spirit. Hockey and football matches were played, and everywhere Mr. Mallandaine's excellent Band added the charms of music to the gaiety of the occasion.

THE POONA SEASON.

"The Year is Dying—Let it Die"!

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 5.

The end of the Poona Season is close at hand. "Ichabod" is writ large over the few social festivities which are still "dragging their slow length along." As a whole the Poona Season of the year of grace 1907 has not been a success. First came the rain, persistent, unceasing, with disappointments and postponements in its train; then the regretable suddenness of Lord Lamington's departure, and when we might have expected some brightening of the social horizon under his successor, Mrs Muir. McKenzie's bereavement. Almost the last event of the season, and the last Government House function under the régime of the present Governor, took place on Thursday in the form of a garden party at Ganeshkind. His Excellency received his numerous guests on the lawn at the back of the house, and never have the spacious gardens looked prettier than under the rays of the Westering sun which lighted up the well kept sward and brought out the brilliant colours of the flowers and variegated plants. Though large numbers of Poona Society, both European and Native, had accepted His Excellency's invitation we missed many well-known figures, showing that the exodus to 'fresh fields and pastures new' has already begun, and that the time is at hand when wearied Poona residents may relapse into their cold-weather state of Rip-Van Winkledom, till the ensuing season shall galvanise them again into feverish energy and activity.

Amongst others present, we noticed Mrs. Richardson, in mauve, with a small hat adorned with a pretty shaded feather overhanging the brim. Mrs. Greany, who is just about to go home, and whose departure we shall all deeply regret, looked charming in taupe coloured voile, fashioned somewhat à l'empire. The bodice was trimmed with bouillounees of chiffon of the same shade outlining the lace vest, with a touch of blue very skilfully introduced. Mrs. Curtis was beautifully gowned in white, and Mrs. Pooks looked well in a pretty shade of bluemauve. Lady Brooks, who is very popular in Poona Society is looking charmingly well after her trip to Cashmere. Mrs. Carmichael wore vieux rose, with chapeau to match, and Mrs. Arthur Thompson had chosen almost the same colour, with a silken bandeau at hem; Mrs. Kerrich was in cream; so also was Mrs. Trevor. Mrs. Wright had a beautiful lace robe trimmed with touches of mole-grey, and for a head-dress wore a hat with a lovely shaded ostrich plume. Mrs. Ali Akbar, chatting vivaciously, wore a beautifully embroidered and bespangled saree in soft grey nuances, while Mrs. Martin was most becomingly gowned in mauve. Over a dainty blouse of cream lace, she wore a charming little costee, the kimono sleeves of which were outlined with narrow bands of deeper toned mauve, which were continued gracefully into the waist-line, and thence below, as an edging for the smart little coat tails. Miss Alexander, in white silk with lacey flounces, had pale blue accompaniments. Mrs. French looked dainty in a pretty pale blue canvas cloth with trimmings of pink and blue moire; the Misses Cousens appeared in girlish white muslin with simple flower-wreathed garden hats. Mrs Vincent was in grey-blue. Mrs. Gilbert Thompson in white, looked *bien habillee*. Mrs. Hume was chaperoning her two charming daughters. Mrs. Stephen wore glace silk of a tiny white and black check; while Mr. Dyson was in red, and Mrs. Butler in dove-grey with diagonal lines accentuating the height of her graceful figure.

It is growing distinctly warmer and Octoberish, and we are all somewhat languid after the Season's exertions, but still a goodly company turned out to enjoy the Hunt Club's Point to Point Races on Friday, and witnessed an exciting contest resulting in a dead heat between Mrs. Dyson and Miss Westlake for the Diana Cup. Mrs. Hume's efforts to get up a subscription ball in aid of the Soldiers and Sailors' Widows and Orphans Society, too, are being so successful that I hear there will be no difficulty in getting the 200 names considered necessary in order to make the dance a success. Let us hope Monday will prove a cool evening!

In reviewing the Season now almost at an end, one recognizes how intimately the Poona Gymkhana is connected with Poona social life, and one wonders if it will not be found possible to effect some improvements in it before the approach of another Season. One defect, in particular, to which I have heard many, very many people, young men as well as more grave and reverend seigneurs, allude, is the want of a proper, comfortable room for conversation, smoking and reading, and thereby necessitating then congregating in the bar, three deep or even five deep round the counters, to the detriment of their health and their purse. It is no unusual thing to hear the Gymkhana spoken of as a "pot house," and one can easily name many senior men who are never seen inside the Gymkhana on that account. It should surely be possible to remove the bar paraphernalia to some more suitable spot; then the present room, fitted up with little tabels and comfortable chairs, would become a cheerful place in which a man might call for a drink, and forgather and smoke with his friends, without injuring his health his pocket and his prospects.

BARODA NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, OCTOBER 3.

TO-DAY'S *Baroda Government Gazette* is full of good news for the servants and subjects of the State. His Highness the Maharaja Gaikwad has conferred two important boons upon his people and one upon his servants. Hitherto the State could not be sued by its subjects in its Courts of Justice. This restriction is now removed and the State has opened the doors of the Law Courts to its subjects against itself.

An Advisory Council of 14 members on the lines of the Presidency Legislative Councils, and the Council of Notables proposed in the recent Circular of the Government of India has been sanctioned. The Dewan and three Heads of Departments will be *ex-officio* members, and the rest will be partly nominated by the Maharaja, and partly elected by the District Panchayets.

New Pension Rules which are more liberal than the old ones, are passed and come into effect from to-day. The Police Department which was rather unfairly treated in the old rules, now gets its full share of His Highness' generosity and feels grateful. The age for retirement is fixed at 56, and pensions ranging from ¼ to ¾ pay can be earned from 16 to 30 years of service. This beneficent act of the Maharaja is sure to further improve the State Service, which is already one of the best in the country.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"While H. E. the Governor of Madras was visiting the Calicut Hospital in the course of his recent tour, he chanced to ask the local Medical Officer what was the size of the average "amshom" (Malayalam for village) in those parts. A member of His Excellency's Staff thereupon enquired if many people died in the institution of "amshoms"! History does not relate what reply was vouchsafed."

IMPERIALISTIC SOCIALISM.

GERMAN ADVICE FOR KEIR HARDIE.

Bengalis as Governors.

AN IMPOSSIBLE DREAM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 5.

The Socialist leader Herr Bernstein, in an article in *Vorwaerts*, attacks that section of Socialists who are desirous of discarding the Colonies and of making immature communities self-governing. He says he would never dream of giving the Bengalees political rights like the Canadians, and cites British rule in Egypt as the most successful example of humane colonization.

LONDON, OCTOBER 6.

Commenting on Mr. Keir Hardie's tour, the *Daily News* says:—"In spite of disclaimers, we repeat our protest against his utterances. He should have reserved talking until he returned home."

The *Tribune* says:—"His experience should be a warning that globe-trotting Englishmen in India are better employed in learning than in airing hasty impressions."

The *Times* says:—"If Mr. Keir Hardie is allowed to prolong his tour, the Bengalis will think the authorities are afraid of him." The *Times* declares that the policy of leniency has proved a failure in Bengal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 6.

A special cablegram to the *Englishman* from London, dated October 4, reports that the Sydney correspondent of the *Times* states that Australian Labourites do not look forward to Mr. Keir-Hardie's visit to Australia with any pleasure, as they fear a display of blatant ignorance in order to discredit a popular cause, similar to that which has taken place in India.

"This person in India at the present moment constitutes a menace to the continuance of the King's peace." The Paper appeals to him to exercise his good sense and refrain from such speeches and actions as may seem to lend countenance to exaggeration and tumult which are now conspicuous.

The *Bengalee* writing on the criticisms of the London Press says:—

"We are willing to credit him with every good intention. We are not of those who would revile him because of his origin. His environment, and his training have imbued him with sentiments which we do not share. We would endeavour to recognise in him a man honestly endeavouring to grapple with a problem beyond his powers; but in that very endeavour lies a danger to one who is ignorant of the country, its peoples and its languages naturally, even if honestly prepossessed against the claims of authority and filled with that delusion of a mission which is the common obsession of men of his stamp. He has fallen an easy victim to the party which is exploiting him."

WORDS! WORDS! WORDS!

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 5.

At a meeting of the Madras Mahajana Sabha last night the following resolution was passed:—"This meeting considers there is a growing tendency on the part of many Anglo-Indian correspondents to English papers to send to their papers garbled, alarming, and exaggerated accounts of the state of affairs in this country, and such accounts are calculated to mislead and prejudice the British public against the Natives and likely to endanger the good and peaceful government of the country. This meeting begs to enter its emphatic protest against the attitude reported to be assumed by the London *Times* and other influential organs of public opinion in England against Mr. Keir Hardie, and records its firm conviction that, far from Mr. Keir Hardie's visit to this country being a source of danger to good government, it is likely to tend to the diffusion of correct and reliable information of Indian matters in England and to increase the confidence of Indians in the British Nation for the true, just, and liberal government of this country."

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

Arrangements for Departure.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 5.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji embarks on October 11 on the *Moldavia*. He will rest for a few days at Marseilles and will proceed by the Messageries s. s. *Ville de la Ciotat*.

FAREWELL TO MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

In response to the requisition sent up by the Hon. Secretary of the Parsi Social Union and signed by many leading Parsi residing in London, a general meeting of Parsis was held under the auspices of the Zoroastrian Fund of Europe at the Westminster Palace Hotel on Thursday, the 19th ult., at 3 p. m., the object of which was to determine what steps should be taken to show communal expression of gratitude for the unrivalled services rendered to the community in London by the venerable Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji as its head and as the President of the Zoroastrian fund of Europe for the long period of nearly half a century, as he was leaving for India on account of his continued ill-health. In spite of the short notice and the absence of many who were away on holidays, about fifty were present at the meeting, an excellent number looking to the small number of the community at this time of the year.

Sir Muncherji Bhownaggree in a long speech paid high tribute to the excellent work done by Mr. Dadabhai and to his many sterling qualities and the loss the community will sustain by his sudden departure to India, and suggested that an address should be presented to him on the day of his departure. Dr. P. Bhedwar cordially supported the suggestion.

Mr. Peshotan D. Patel, who was called upon to address the Meeting, strongly supported the idea of an address with a suitable casket to be presented to Mr. Naoroji. Messrs. R. E. Kanga, H. D. Kama N. D. Allbless, Drs. S. A. Kapadia, Dady, Desai, Tarapore and others also spoke approvingly of the suggestion. The following resolutions where unanimously passed:—

1. That in the opinion of the General Meeting of Parsis, it is desirable that on the occasion of the impending departure of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji to India an address be presented to him recording the high esteem in which he is held personally, their deep sense of his services to the community and their sincere wishes for his speedy restoration to health. This was proposed by Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, seconded by Mr. B. F. Cama, and supported by Mr. P. D. Patel.

2. That an invitation to all Parsis be sent out by the Secretary of the Fund to attend at the station on the occasion of his departure, for the purpose of assisting in the presentation of the address and bidding him a pleasant journey and speedy return. This was proposed by Mr. Fracis and seconded by Dr. P. Bhedwar.

A subscription list, to meet the necessary expenses, was circulated among those present and the sum of £30 was collected.

MR. CHURCHILL AT MALTA.

Conference with Councillors.

VALUE OF LOCAL OPINION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 4.

Mr. Winston Churchill, at Malta, conferred with the leader of the elected members, who have long refused to sit on the Council.

LONDON, OCTOBER 5.

A telegram from Malta states that Mr. Winston Churchill, replying to the request of the elected members of the Council for increased popular representation, said the Government desired to associate the Maltese with the administration of their affairs, and would give full weight to the advice of the elected members. But he recalled the anti-Government action of the elected members in 1902, which was incompatible with the orderly government necessary in a great fortress. Unless there was evidence that it would not recur, it would be impossible to re-open the Constitutional question.

MOROCCAN EXPEDITION.

Socialists' Protest.

MULAI HAFID'S FORCE INCREASING.

LONDON, OCTOBER 5.

Reuter wires from Mazagan that 2,500 fresh volunteer horsemen have joined Mulai Hafid's force at Marrakesh. His followers are so numerous that he is unable to arm them all.

The new Governor of Mazagan has succeeded in removing a quantity of arms from the Custom-House and sending them to Mulai Hafid.

LONDON, OCTOBER 6.

A meeting of Socialists in Paris yesterday protested in the strongest terms against the Moroccan expedition which, it declared, was tempting Germany to provoke a European war.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Differences Settled.

LONDON, OCTOBER 6.

It is officially announced at Buda Pesth that the Governments of Hungary and Austria have settled their differences on the subject of the Ausgluch.

A NEW HIGH COURT JUDGE.

Lord Coleridge Appointed.

LONDON, OCTOBER 6.

Lord Coleridge has been appointed a Justice of the High Court.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

New Foreign Minister.

THE BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 4.

A telegram from Teheran states that Ala-es-Sultaneh has been reappointed Minister for Foreign Affairs, in place of Saad-ed-Dowleh, who has resigned.

Sir Cecil Spring Rice, British Minister at Teheran, has started for London on short leave of absence, owing to ill-health.

The Amir Bahadur will proceed to the Turkish Frontier as Chief Persian Commissioner in the Settlement of the Boundary Dispute.

NEW INDIAN LOAN.

One Million for Railways.

LONDON, OCTOBER 4.

Tenders will be invited on 9th October for £1,000,000 sterling of India Bills, to meet capital expenditure on the railways.

The bills will be for £1,000, £5,000, and £10,000; will be dated 12th October; and will be payable by 12th April, 1908.

HINDUS IN AMERICA.

Refugees Driven Across the Frontier.

FRESH INSULT.

LONDON, OCTOBER 4.

A small party of Hindus from Canada took shelter at Danville, in Washington territory. A mob last night drove them over the Canadian frontier, throwing a shower of missiles and firing a few shots. It is believed that no one was injured.

LONDON, OCTOBER 5.

A mass meeting at Victoria, British Columbia, decided to form a branch of the Oriental Exclusion League.

SIR A. NICHOLSON DECORATED.

Reward for the Russian Convention.

LONDON, OCTOBER 4.

Sir A. Nicholson, British Ambassador at St Petersburg, has been given the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, in recognition of his services in connection with the Anglo-Russian Convention.

HOME POLITICS.

Premier Attacks the Lords.

LONDON, OCTOBER 5.

The Premier, at Edinburgh, opened the Autumn Campaign with a renewed attack on the House of Lords.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Prompt Reply to Registration Boycott.

LONDON, OCTOBER 5.

The Transvaal Government has issued a notice that all Indians who are not registered after 30th November will be liable to arrest and deportation.

THE NEW AIRSHIP.

Remarkable Performance.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON OCTOBER 5.

The airship left Aldershot this forenoon and proceeded to London. It circled above St. Paul's and visited the War Office, where the surprised Army Councillors rushed out to witness the spectacle.

The airship manœuvred over Buckingham Palace and descended at the Crystal Palace, where the æronauts lunched in response to a megaphone invitation.

Thousands of people thronged the roofs and streets, gazing at the unique sight.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

Important Cotton Area Opened.

LONDON, OCTOBER 5.

A native of Berlin named Otto has acquired 200,000 hectares of land at Kilossa in German East Africa, which will be planted with cotton and rubber. Only Germans will be employed.

THE LABOUR PARTY.

Attitude towards Socialism.

LONDON, OCTOBER 5.

The Labour Party has issued a National Appeal for a campaign fund. It welcomes the anti-Socialistic campaign as improving the party's prospects, and says that the branches are holding two thousand meetings weekly.

AMERICAN COTTON INDUSTRY.

Warning against High Tariffs.

TRADE WITH THE ORIENT.

LONDON, OCTOBER 6.

Telegrams from Washington state that Mr. Straus, Secretary for Commerce, addressing the Cotton Manufacturers' Convention, referred to the growing importance of American trade with the so-called Yellow races, and warned the country not to build its tariff walls too high.

Mr. North, Director of the Census Bureau, forecasted the general introduction of ginning-presses.

THE MILL-GIRLS AT PAISLEY.

Work Resumed.

LONDON, OCTOBER 5.

Work has been resumed at Paisley and Ferguslie.

THE FAILURE OF THE MONSOON.

Comparison with 1896.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 5.

A special report published by the Meteorological Department shows that the rains this year may be regarded as having ended in the fourth week of August, which is from three to four weeks before the normal date, also that the monsoon began almost as late as in 1906 and extended inland so slowly that in the north, central and north-western parts of the country the rains were not established until the end of the third week in July.

The mean rainfall for the whole country has been ten per cent. short of normal and the early cessation is similar to that which occurred in 1896. The Meteorological Department further points out that during the past week the monsoon has retreated from the western half of the Arabian Sea, as it had previously retreated from the North-Eastern portion.

MILITARY MANŒUVRES.

Supply Difficulties.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, OCTOBER 6.

Owing to drought and consequent extreme scarcity of grass, fodder and provisions, the Military authorities have been notified that it is impossible to arrange supplies for the projected Military Manœuvers of Lahore Division in the Umballa District and of those of Meerut Division in the Delhi District. The supply arrangements are equally impossible as regards the Artillery Practice Camp at Tuklughabad and the latter fixture will probably have to be abandoned this year.

CYCLONE IN THE BAY.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 6.

A cyclonic storm is brewing in the Bay and is expected to pass over Calcutta to-morrow. October 6th was the date on which the disastrous cyclone of 1864 did such terrible damage to the port and city.

VETERINARY WORKING IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 6.

The administration report of the Civil Veterinary Department of India shows that the total cost of the department, both Imperial and Provincial, during the year 1906-1907, was sixteen lakhs of rupees, an increase of three lakhs compared with the previous year. This increase is mainly due to the expansion of the bacteriological laboratory at the Muktesar and Hissar cattle farm. The work done in the laboratory has been very satisfactory, the outturn of serum having been very materially increased. Greater numbers of outbreaks of contagious disease have been attended and in-contact animals inoculated.

RAILWAY CONSULTING ENGINEERS.

Appointments Abolished.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 6.

The decision arrived at to abolish the appointment of Consulting Engineers for Railways will be formally notified shortly in a shape of a Government Resolution.

The broad effect of the change will be to give the various Railway Administrations greater powers of control and leave them to deal in future with the Railway Board direct instead of through the Local Governments.

THE appointment of an Additional Inspector of Schools has been sanctioned for the United Provinces.

DISTURBANCES IN BENGAL.

THE BEADON SQUARE RIOTS.

Policeman Attacked with a Knife.

OTHER EUROPEANS INJURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 5.

The disturbed area in Beadon Square was fairly quiet last night, but a European constable named Walters had his hand chopped off with a "kukri." Walters was immediately removed to hospital where his arm was amputated. The man who is alleged to have committed the assault has been arrested. Two other Europeans who were brutally assaulted with stones and sticks are also in hospital, and all through the day yesterday it was unsafe for Europeans to pass through Chitpore or the native quarter of the town. The *badmash* element has now started looting, and the police and public are having immense trouble.

The Calcutta native papers are publishing misleading and garbled accounts of the rioting.

The *Englishman*, writing this morning on the glaringly untruthful account of the Beadon Square rioting which appears in *Bande Mataram*, which accuses the police of committing Armenian and Bulgarian horrors, traces the language directly to Keir Hardie, remarking that "the very presence of Keir Hardie represents forces which in England make and work for the political changes which have found voice in Parliament, and whose advent has formed in many respects the most marvellous of all the recent marvellous political changes—the commencement of an epoch whose end no man can foresee but Keir Hardie, who only came to 'see, learn, and examine things for himself. That is presumably the head and fount of his offending. He has certainly not delivered to Indians any revolutionary message: he has not offered to head an insurrectionary movement; and yet, to judge from the comments of the British Press, he must have done either one or the other. It assures him that he need never be ashamed of championing the cause as India has need of his assistance."

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 6.

The latest report about Sergeant Walters, whose hand was cut off by a Bengali on Friday night with a kukri is that his condition is favourable.

Subscriptions are being raised by the *Statesman* in aid of a fund on behalf of Sergeant Walter who was so brutally injured while on duty on Friday night in Beadon Square.

No further disturbance occurred in Calcutta last night.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 5.

The forty rioters arrested on Thursday as well as the five men arrested on Friday night have not yet been placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate as the police have not completed their inquiries. In all probability they will be placed before the Magistrate on Tuesday next.

The *Bengalee* this morning accuses the police of employing "goodas" (Badmashes) to thrash residents and loot shops.

Protection from Badmashes Wanted.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST PARAWALLAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 5.

A deputation of Indians waited on the Commissioner of Police this morning. The Hon'ble Messrs. Radha Churn Pal, Bhupendra Nath Bose, Sita nath Roy and Radhica Prasad Roy were the chief petitioners. They asked that every precaution should be taken for protecting persons and property from badmashes who are taking advantage of the disturbances to loot, and entered a protest against the parawallas who, they hold, are given to looting when they get out of hand.

The Hon. Mr. Radha Churn Pal said he could prove that the Parawallas had taken part in the looting and the terrorising of people in the disaffected area. One case instanced by him was that of a dispensary in Beadon Square. The Parawallas on Wednesday night, he says, rushed into thel place and struck the father of the Doctor who was aged eighty. Mr. Halliday promised to make the fullest enquiry into the complaints and assuaged the fears of the deputation.

CHECKMATING LEAKAT HOSSEIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 5.

Moulvi Leakat Hossein, who has been liberated on bail by the Sessions Judge at Barisal, arrived in Calcutta on Friday morning. A small meeting was held in College Square in the afternoon, and was chiefly composed of students. Leakat Hossein was received with shouts of *Bande Mataram*.

The Moulvi addressed the meeting at considerable length, relating his *hajut* experience and commenting upon what he described as the "intrigues of officials to keep him in custody and then to torture him." He said that he was ready to be hanged even for "the Swadeshi cause," not to speak of being imprisoned. In these days, he remarked, every patriotic utterance from the mouth of a Swadeshi speaker was misconstrued into sedition, and his offence was no more than that.

LATER.

Application was made by the Police this morning to the Magistrate to issue a notice under section 144 I. P. C. against Leakat Hossain. This section prohibits person, upon whom it is served, holding a meeting, appearing as a speaker at a meeting, or taking part in a procession. The application was granted and the notice was made out and handed to the police for instant service on Leakat.

It was rumoured that dispite the process issued against him Leakat Hossein was going to lead an army of students from College Square to Beadon Square.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER, 6.

At the appointed hour the students mustered in strong numbers at College Square. The students most of whom were armed with sticks, waited for a considerable time at College Square for the arrival of Leakut Hossein, but the never turned up.

The boys eventually under the leadership of another man named Sasunker Roy marched out of the Square. On their way to Beadon Square their general demeanour was most defiant and hostile. On their way they were joined by a lot of men and badmashes who, it is said, kept inciting them to fear nothing as they would have to die one day and so they had better prepare for that end at once fighting for their rights. When they approached Beadon Street on the north-east corner of the Square they began brandishing their lathis with deafening shouts of "Bande Mataram." The police here stopped their further advance. This appears to have exasperated the boys who began abusing and challenging the police to fight, following it up by flinging brick bats at them. One brick struck Inspector Gupta while another struck Superintendent Aldrige who immediately gave orders to the police to disperse them. Mounted Police under Inspector Farrow proceeded by the south-east corner of the Square, while the European and Native Police advanced from Beadon Street. The students, finding that the police were bent upon an attack, quickly dispersed without attempting to give any battle. Beyond this nothing further occurred.

THE Government of Madras consider that the sale of patta forms, kist receipt books and forms of application for refund of value or renewal of spoiled, etc., stamps should be discontinued, and have directed that the forms should be supplied to the public free of charge. This concession will be much appreciated by ryots, and it is hoped that the Government order will be published in the village sheet of "District Gazettes" and also promulgated in villages by beat of tom-toms.

ASSAULT ON THE POLICE.

Light Punishment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 6.

Before Mr. Singh, Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, yesterday Gokha, Brahmin, and Munnat Maharaj, two men from Benares, were prosecuted for assaulting two constables at the Jorabagan Thanna while in the execution of their duty. The constables while on duty in suppressing a riot in the Jorabagan section of the town arrested two men who were companions of the accused. On this, the accused came up and struck the constables with lathis with the object of rescuing the prisoners. When the constables received assistance the accused ran away but were afterwards captured. As a constable had sustained slight injuries the accused were fined Rs. 25 each with the alternative of a month's imprisonment. The fines were ordered to be given to the constables as compensation.

THE "JUGANTAR" CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 5.

Before Mr. Kingsford, the Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday, Manoj Mohan Bose, renewed his application for permission to be granted to one Baikanto Nath Acharjee to file a printer's declaration for the "Jugantar" newspaper. The late printer, Basanta Kumar Bhuttacharjee, is at present undergoing imprisonment; and on the request of the Court Jailor, it was ascertained that Basanta has expressed his willingness to declare that he ceases to be the printer of "Jugantar." The Magistrate directed Basanta to be produced in Court to-day (Saturday) to make a declaration to that effect.

ANOTHER PAPER PROSECUTION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 6.

A Barisal telegram to the *Bengalee* dated yesterday says:—Durga Mohan Sen, Editor, and Ashutosh Bagchi, Printer, of the *Hitaeshe* have been committed to the Sessions. Durga Mohan Sen has been bailed out on two sureties of Rs. 1,500 each and the Printer on two sureties of Rs. 1,000 each, besides recognizances of Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 1,000 respectively.

CALCUTTA GARIWALAS STRIKE ENDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCATTA, OCTOBER 6.

The strike of gariwalas in Calcutta is now completely at an end.

STRIKE AT ENTALLY JUTE MILLS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 5.

The Union Jute Mills at Entally were the scene of a serious strike.

The men employed in the Weaving Department of the mill complained that their earnings had latterly fallen short of their expectations. They used to be allowed an allowance of seven annas for weaving to a certain specified length, but owing to an alleged inferior quality of the yarn supplied them they found themselves unable to earn sufficient money. As their grievance was not remedied by the mill authorities, about 500 men belonging to the weaving department went on strike and the mill was closed.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 6

There are no fresh developments in connection with the strike of weavers in the Union Jute Mills at Entally. None of the weavers, 500 in number, who went on strike on Thursday have yet returned.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Annual Dinner.

The new pavilion of the Bombay Gymkhana was the theatre of a very cheery gathering on Saturday evening when the annual dinner of the Bombay Light Horse was held under the presidency of the Officiating Commandant, Lieut. Heugh Symons. He was supported by a company of seventy, including all those actively interested in volunteering in Bombay, amongst their number being Lieut.-Colonel L. P. Russell, B. V. A., Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Sheriff of Bombay and former Commandant of the B. V. R., Lieut.-Colonel E. L. Wright, Lieut.-Colonel Hazelgrove, Commanding the 9th Infantry at Wankola, Lieut.-Colonel Dunlop, B. V. R., Lieut. G. W. Moir, and Mr. Johnstone. The vice-chairs were filled by Sergt. F. R. Hill and Corporal Ostermeyer, of the Bombay Light Horse. The toast list was very brief. After dinner the President proposed "His Majesty the King," and then Lieut.-Colonel Russell gave "The Corps." He referred humorously to his own early connection with the Corps and then spoke of the services the Light Horse had rendered to the city, the best evidence of which was the handsome cup on the table given by Lord Harris in acknowledgment of the assistance the Corps rendered in restoring order during the riots of 1893. He had not the slightest doubt that the Light Horse would respond to any call with equal readiness and efficiency. The guests drank the toast with three times three, and in responding the president expressed his regret at the absence of the Commaudant, Major Cuffe, A.-D.-C., whose zeal for the efficiency of the Light Horse grew keener every year. Another regretted absentee was Lieut. F. A. Reddie whose enthusiasm for volunteering was known to all. Although Lieut. Reddie was prevented by indisposition from being present, he had sent them a tangible mark of his interest in the Corps in the shape of a new macksmen's cup, which was carried off by Sergeant Hill. The Light Horse very deeply appreciated the generous terms in which Lieut.-Colonel Russell had spoken of their services. Sergeant Hill next proposed the health of the visitors. He spoke of the zest with which Colonel Russell and Mr. Nicholson discharged their volunteer duties, and to the skill with which Colonel Dunlop not only led the hunting members in the field but co-operated, with his regiment, in profitable field days. He hoped that during thre coming season opportunities would be found fo combined work with Colonel Hazelgrove's regiment in the Salsette country. The toast was drunk with musical honours. Colonel Hazelgrove, in response, promised to co-operate with the Corps, when opportunity offered, in the Salsette country. Mr. Nicholson said that Volunteers must look for no encouragement from Government in their work, but they had at any rate the satisfaction of knowing that they were doing their duty. Colonel Dunlop disclaimed the idea that there was any conflict of interest between the Hunt and the Corps. Many of the keenest followers of hounds were Light Horsemen, and the Pony Troop was entirely composed of hunting men. Lieut. Moir, from whom a speech was demanded, said that when he was actively connected with the Corps it was said that he always wore the recruiting ribbons. Well he wished to don them that evening. There were many keen Light Horsemen present: there were many who ought to be Light Horsemen but who were not. Let him appeal to all to join the Corps at once. He understood that the Corps were arranging to hold a standing Camp at Santa Cruz this cold weather, where members could live in the fine Salsettle country for a hundred and twenty-five rupees a month, including the keep of a horse. That was a splendid opportunity of which everyone should take advantage. Colonel Hazelgrove had spoken of the necessity of encouraging horsemanship and horsemastership as well as shooting. He would be glad if conditions could be arranged to give a challenge cup for this purpose. The President then gave the health of those who had organised the dinner: Colonel Russell proposed the toast of the President, and spoke of the splendid sporting stock from which Lieutenant Symons came; and the President proposed the health of the Sergeant Major Coy, who represented the permanent organisation on whose efficiency Volunteer corps were mainly dependent.

This closed the toast list, which was interspersed with an excellent musical programme arranged by Mr. Seaton.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE AUSTRALIAN TARIFF.

A Contradicted Report.

(FROM AUSTRALIAN PAPERS.)

London, September 21.

The "Tribune" publishes a cable message from Sydney stating that Mr. T. A. Coghlan, Agent-General for New South Wales, had telegraphed to the Government of his State that owing to the hostile character of the Common-wealth tariff British and continental manufacturers were not likely to support the Sydney Exhibition.

Inquiries at the New South Wales Agency elicit the fact that no such telegram has been sent by Mr Coghlan to Sydney.

Labour Troubles in Poland.

A COTTON-SPINNER MURDERED BY STRIKERS.

EIGHT HUNDRED PERSONS ARRESTED.

A cotton-spinner, named Silberstein, at Lodz, in Poland, was murdered by his employees yesterday for having refused to pay wages to them during a fortnight on which they were on strike.

Troops and police surrounded the building in which the tragedy took palce, and arrested 800 persons.

The American Navy.

AN ORDER FOR FIVE DESTROYERS.

Mr. V. H. Metcalf, Secretary of the Navy at Washington, has given an order for the construction of five turbine destroyers to cost 3,000,000 dollars (about £600,000).

The Late Sir James Fergusson.

A SCOTTISH MEMORIAL.

At Ayr, in Scotland, £1,500 has been subscribed for the purpose of erecting a memorial to the late Sir James Fergusson, who was killed in the earthquake disaster at Kingston Jamaica, in January last. It is also proposed to create a benevolent fund associated with the name of the late Baronet.

The Earl of Eglinton and the Duke of Portland have each subscribed £100 towards the fund. It is hoped that Bombay, South Australia, and New Zealand will assist the movement.

The late Sir James Fergusson, who served in the Crimean campaign, including the battles of Alma and Inker man and the siege of Sebastopol, represented Ayrshire in the House of Commons for several years. He was Governor of South Australia from 1868 to 1873, Governor of New Zealand from 1873 to 1875 and Governor of Bombay from 1880 to 1885. He held ministerial office in Great Britain on several occasions.

Cricket.

THE ENGLISH TEAM.

The members of the Marylebone cricket team recently chosen to play a series of matches in Australia left St. Pancras railway station yesterday. There was a large crowd including many leading cricketers to see the players off and they were given a most enthusiastic farewell.

On board the R. M. S. Ophir later in the day Mr. C. E. Green president of the Marylebone Club proposed the health of the members of the team which if not so representative as could have been wished was a good one. He felt sure every man would uphold the honour of England and the Marylebone Club. A. O. Jones (captain), in reply, alluded to the difficulties experienced in selecting the team, and expressed regret that several old hands cried off. This, however, gave the young ones a splendid chance, and one that they could otherwise never have hoped for.

The team comprises A. O. Jones (Notts), J. B. Hobbs (Surrey), E. G. Hayes (Surrey), K. L. Hutchings (Kent), J. N. Crawford (Surrey), F. L. Fane (Essex), R. A. Young (Essex), J. Hardstaff (Notts), L. C. Braund (Somerset), W. R. Rhodes (Yorkshire), J. Humphries (Derbyshire), C. Blythe (Kent), A. Fielder (Kent), S. F. Barnes (Staffordshire).

The South Afaican Tour.

The recent tour of England by the South African cricket team resulted in a profit of £1,400.

The Standard Oil Company.

£180,000,000 IN PROFITS SINCE 1882.

Giving evidence in the Federal Court at New York yesterday, the treasurer of the Standard Oil Company admitted that the profits made by the Company since 1882 have amounted to £180,000,000.

The Defences of Vladivostock.

ALLEGED JAPANESE ESPIONAGE.

The St. Petersburg "Bourse Gazette" states that during Russian manœuvres near Vladivostock Japanese officers of the General Staff were arrested for having had in their possession maps and plans of the Vladivostock defences.

The Japanese Government the "Bourse Gazette" adds, has demanded the immediate release of the officers.

Sensational Disaster.

CAGE FULL OF MINERS FALLS 700 FEET.

A cage containing 17 miners was yesterday precipitated 700ft. down a mining shaft attached to the steel works of Messrs. Jones and McLaughlin, at Negaunce, in Michigan State, U. S. A.

The S. S. "Mauretania."

SATISFACTORY SEA TESTS.

The turbine streamer "Mauretania" (33,000 tons), recently launched for the Cunard line, completed the builders' preliminary tests at sea yesterday. The behaviour of the vessel and the running of her engines were completely satisfactory. The steamer's official speed trials will take place later on.

THE DECENTRALISATION COMMISSION.

Sir E. Law's Criticisms.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 5.

A special London cable to the *Pioneer* says:—Sir Edward Law, in bringing to a close the series of articles on the subject of Indian reform, has certain criticisms to offer as to the scope and probable findings of the Royal Commission on Decentralisation. The limitations of the terms of reference appear to him to show that the questions now reserved should be submitted to a more representative Commission. The present Commission, he thinks, will generally support a bureaucracy.

DROPSY IN ALIPORE REFORMATORY.

Enquiry Ordered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 6.

In connection with the recent outbreak of dropsical swellings among the boys of the Alipore Reformatory, the Local Government has directed the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal to enquire into the matter. Rice and dal, forwarded to the Pasa Laboratory, have been found to be clean, containing a minimum of weevil marks.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE FRENCH CHILD-MURDERER'S REPRIEVE.

The Morocco Crisis.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 20.

THE reprieve of the child-murderer Soleillard, involving as it does the practical abolition of capital punishment in France, continues to excite the greatest dissatisfaction throughout the country. When the Chamber meets it will doubtless be made the theme of angry, even furious, debate, although it is scarcely probable that there will be any serious disaffection in the Government majority on this account. The Socialists, the Radical Republicans and even a good number of the more moderate Republicans are nothing if not humanitarian and very tender of prematurely ending the earthly career of the worst types of humanity. It is impossible to conceive a more heinous crime than that committed by Soleillard, a man of 26, married, and with a young child of his own. He is of decent birth and education, but fell early into vicious courses, becoming at last a notoriously bad character frequently in trouble for minor offences. He had long known a family named Erbelding and on January 31 last, he was allowed to take one of their children, a girl of 12 named Martha, to a concert. He never went to the concert but took the child home to his own house where he outraged and murdered her, partly by stabbing partly by strangulation; afterwards, packing the corpse into as small a compass as possible, to be left at a neighbouring railway station. The murderer's wife was out at the time at her daily work. Soleillard was sentenced to death on July 26, but has just lately been reprieved by the President. It is feared that there may be popular demonstrations when the reprieve comes on for registration by the Supreme Court, and, should they occur, the Government will doubtless put them down rigorously enough, and nevertheless the whole business will not add to the popularity of the Government which the Morocco adventure has by no means enhanced. The guillotine is still preserved in a dismal shed in an obscure quarter of Paris, to which Deibler the public executioner, or Monsieur de Paris, as it is the custom to call him—pays occasional visits in order to keep *La Veuve* (the popular name for the guillotine) in order. He satisfies himself that the *Coupereau* works properly when released to fall upon the neck of the victim beneath. Mr. Deibler hopes that his services may yet be called into requisition and that faling. Soleillard, he may be summoned to Monaco to dispose of Mr. and Mrs. Goold charged with the murder of a lady at Monte Carlo under very atrocious circumstances. It will be remembered that 20 years or more ago an epidemic of robbery by garotting in England was checked by the application of the lash, and that the much heavier sentences passed upon burglars carrying arms has greatly tended to reduce the number of cases in which burglary is accompanied by murder. In the present very unsatisfactory state of public order in France it is generally considered that the French Government will act most injudiciously by abolishing capital punishment which, after, all is nothing but a defensive war against predatory and noxious members of society. It may be abolished some day, but not yet; and so may war be when the spirit of kindliness and tolerance is universally prevalent.

THE MOROCCO CRISIS.

Since the capture and burning of the village of Teddert by the French and the distruction of the Moorish camp in that neighbourhood some of the tribesmen, moved apparently by the tremendous losses which they have sustained in their successive engagements with General Drude's troops, have made overtures for peace at the French headquarters. The General reports that the delegates whom he has received are prepared to accept the following conditions:—No arms to be borne within an area of 12 kilometres from Casablanca under penalty of a fine, the tribes to be held responsible for every man carrying arms and the latter to be punished by the Maghzen; the tribes to be disarmed in the event of any fresh anti-European disturbances; the perpetrators of the murders of July 30 to be surrendered, including Kaid Oulad-Hariz-Ouled el Hadj-Hamon, the principal leader in the trouble at Casablanca; the markets at Casablanca to be reopened; all persons carrying on contraband of war to be treated as prisoners of war; each tribe to furnish a hostage chosen from among the most influential of its members; the question of a war indemnity to be discussed between France and Morocco.

Nothing is, however, yet settled. In fact it is not yet quite certain whether the tribesmen may not be simply endeavouring to gain time, as the Moors are notoriously treacherous in their dealings with the detested foreigner and infidel. Moreover the situation generally is greatly complicated by the existence of two Sultans in the field, instead of one. The project lately entertained of occupying several of the ports on the Atlantic coast of Morocco appears to remain, in abeyance owing to the certainty that savage fanatical risings would follow the disembarkation of foreign troops. And yet the foreign residents such as remain, are in great danger both from the local Mahomedan fanatics and from invading tribesmen from without. The foreign Consuls at Mogador have expressed their conviction that the French warships are insufficient to protect Europeans and that they are therefore taking measures to protect their own colonists. They have collected sufficient arms and ammunition with that object. In case of danger all the Europeans have been requested to repair to their Consulates in order to defend themselves. The tribes who signified their adhesion to Mulai Hafid are much dissatisfied with his indecision as regards advancing upon Rabat, and now hesitate to accord him further support. Mulai Hafid has sent to Tangier 50 of his followers, headed by a Vizier in charge of important despatches addressed to the foreign representatives. He demands recognition as Sultan and offers to recognise all treaties and the Algeciras Convention which, if properly applied, would assure peace and security in Morocco. His brother Abdul Aziz is not in a position to guarantee either of those benefits. Mulai Hafid demands that the European Powers shall cease from giving occasion for disturbances at Casa Blanca and that the French troops shall be withdrawn. If these demands be granted Mulai Hafid will punish the Shanja tribe and conclude peace with France.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

MRS. AWABAI FRAMJI PETIT.

Uthamna Ceremony at Surat.

THE third day's funeral obsequies in connection with the death of Mrs. Awabai Framji Petit were performed yesterday afternoon at her bungalow on Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, in the presence of an imposing assemblage of Parsee Dustoors, priests and laymen. The chief portion of the ceremonies was entrusted to and performed by Dustoo Kaikhosru Jamaspjee Jamaspasana. On behalf of Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart., son of the deceased lady, silver coins and "sadras" were distributed to the priests who were present at the ceremonies. Silver coins and "sadras" were also distributed the same afternoon to many other priests at the Dady Sett Fire Temple. It was announced at the close of the ceremonies that Mrs. Petit had, by her Will, set a part a sum of Rs. 4,00,000 for charitable purposes, including Rs. 2,00,000 for cheap residences for poor Parsees; Rs. 1,00,000 for an Obstetric Hospital for Parsee females; and Rs. 56,000 for the J. N. Petit Orphanage. With the sums subscribed by Mrs. Petit's son and other relatives, the total amount contributed for charitable purposes comes to Rs. 4,56,000.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, OCTOBER 6.

The Uthamna ceremony of the late Bai Avabai Petit was performed to-day in the presence of a large body of the Parsi Anjuman who assembled in the principal fire temple of Dadabhai Modi at the invitation of the newly created Sirdar Davar Kaikhusro Edalji Mody.

At the end of the ceremony the Sirdar Davar spoke eloquently of the munificent charities of the late benevolent lady, a portion of the benefits of which Surat Parsis also partake in the Sanitarium. This being the first occasion of the new Sirdar's public appearance, the hearers were all heartily glad and welcomed him. The Davar ordered that the name of the deceased lady should be recited by the priests in all religious ceremonies and the proceedings closed after a liberal distribution of silver coin to the priests and other needy persons.

THE MYSORE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The Maharaja's Objects.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE CITY, OCTOBER 5.

The Mysore Industrial Exhibition opened to-day with great ceremony and will prove a very interesting show, the character and number of the exhibits being excellent. Besides the local exhibitors who number 7,000, no less than 26 Stations in British India, including Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cochin, the Central Provinces, Dhulia, Kolhapur, Lahore, Mangalore, Murshidabad, Rajaputana, Madras and Travancore have sent exhibits.

The Fxhibition was opened this morning by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore who arrived in state with his brother the Yuvaraj. Mr. Rangasamy Iyengar, the Mysore Revenue Commissioner and President of the Exhibition Committee, read an address:

ADDRESS TO THE MAHARAJA.

"May it please Your Highness,—As the President of the Mysore Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition Committee, it is my high privilege to approach Your Highness with these few words of welcome, and to request Your Highness to open this Exhibition. This is not the first Exhibition of the kind held in the State, and in this City. Nineteen years ago, in the same month of October, the First Mysore Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition was opened in the Gordon Park, "in the presence of a large and distinguished assembly," by Your Highnes' illustrious father, the late Maharaja Chamarajendra Odeyar, Bahadur, G.C.S.I., to whom "it owed its inception, and to whose warm personal interest and encouragement its success was mainly due. Though to-day we miss, and miss with regret, in this assembly some of the most prominent men that were then present, still it is a matter of some satisfaction that several of the members of the then Central Committee are now occupying positions of trust and responsibility under Your Highness' Government. Of the members of the present Committee there are four of us who served on the Committee of 1888, of whom I may be pardoned for a making special reference to Mr. J. Cameron, in view of his impending retirement, who was then, as he is now, one of the moving spirits of the Exhibition. The aim of the conveners of that Exhibition, as recorded in their first letter to Government, was to hold the Exhibition annually, which, however, was not realised. It was reserved for Your Highness to carry out this intention, and to take measures for making the Exhibition an annual function associated with the national festival of the Dasara.

The failure till now to give effect to the proposal of holding the Exhibition annually was perhaps due to a feeling that the advantages to be expected from such Exhibitions were over-rated and had not been realised. It must be observed, in support of this view, that very little solid benefit had accrued from Exhibitions of agricultural products, arts and manufactures held from time to time elsewhere in India in the past. But this unsatisfactory result may, to a great extent, be attributed to the country being then unprepared for profiting by the lessons conveyed by such Exhibitions. It is even urged, on the other hand, that they only tended to increase the competition of foreign countries possessing greater skill and resources to compete with greater facilities and almost stifle our primitive handicrafts. So also the endeavour made by a beneficent Government in the past to impart instruction in Agriculture, and introduce improved methods of cultivation, failed to achieve its objects, because such instruction did not reach the class chiefly engaged in it, and even the small number that received instruction had to resort to other employment for want of encouragement. But times have now changed. The educated classes feel that the learned professions are overcrowded that education has been carried out too much on literary lines, and that industrial and scientific education has been neglected. The conviction that our agriculture is primitive in many respects, that our artisans are handicapped in the race of life and unable to stand the competition of better equipped nations, that the productive capacity of our lands is not what it once was, and that the struggle for existence is becoming keener every day, has penetrated the more intelligent even among the masses. The cost of living is steadily rising, and the requirements of the average Indian household have also increased appreciably during the last two decades. Everywhere there is pressing need for creating new sources of livelihood for an increasing number of the literate classes. Therefore, there are indications of a desire on the part of the people to receive with respect and attention, suggestions for improved methods of agriculture, and for the adoption of more effective appliances of manufacture. Even in the matter of co-operation and promotion of mutual credit, signs are more hopeful. The time is therefore come when, in the words which Your Highness used on a memorable occasion, "It is possible by an Exhibition to convey, to the public, evidence of the condition and progress of local industries and to suggest, to those interested, latent possibilities of improvement."

We may fairly hope that our people have passed the stage of regarding these exhibitions as mere shows calculated to tickle the vanity of exhibitors, or to gratify and minister to idle curiosity, and that they would look upon them as opportunities for profitable advertisement or as object lessons, by a careful study and practice of which, each, in his special walk of life, can achieve better results and improve his condition. The success that has attended the many Exhibitions, held recently under the auspices of the Indian National Congress, and the numerous Exhibitions organised in various parts of the Madras Presidency by the people themselves, and the readiness with which landed proprietors with means are adopting machinery for irrigation, introducing new implements and processes of cultivation and experimenting with new varieties of agricultural products, may be cited as hopeful instances supporting this view.

It seems to us, therefore, that it was at a very opportune moment that the Government of Your Highness, with Your Highness's encouragement and support, readily decided to hold every year during the Dasara season an Exhibition of industrial and agricultural products and machinery and implements, the use of which it is desirable to bring to the notice of the ryot, the artisan and the manufacturer, and appointed a Committee, consisting of most of the Heads of Departments, for making all arrangements connected with the Exhibition.

The settlement of preliminaries naturally took up much time, and the Committee were not able to issue their Prospectus till the 1st of August, 1907, thus giving themselves and the exhibitors barely two months' time for completing the preparations. Our primary difficulty was the selection of a suitable building in a convenient locality. Although it had been resolved that the Exhibition should be an annual one, the time before the Committee was too short for the erection of a permanent building suitable for it. At the same time, owing to the rainy season having set in, and to the fact that, in order to give the ryots and artisans ample time to derive full benefit from the Exhibition, it was proposed to keep it open for a somewhat long period, it was decided not to resort to the plan generally adopted of putting up a temporary structure. The Committee could not think of a better arrangement than utilising the Reserve Police Lines with the extensive grounds surrounding them, after making suitable alterations for holding the Exhibition this year, reserving permanent improvements for a future date. It is not for me to say how far the work of adapting them to our needs has been successful, but I venture to think that the Committee have no reason to regret their selection of the site.

In order that visitors may derive the full benefit of the Exhibition the Committee have resolved to have every year lectures on selected subjects, useful to ryots and artisans, delivered in the Exhibition grounds.

This year, owing to want of suitable accommodation for the large number of educational exhibits obtained from the Madras educational authorities by Mr. Bhabha, the bulk of the latter have been placed in the Jubilee Hall, where also some lectures in English will be delivered by experts.

In spite of the short time at their disposal it may be stated that all the Districts in the State are well represented in the Exhibition, the total number of exhibits received from them amounting to more than seven thousand.

The most interesting and instructive of the exhibits from within the State are the sandalwood carvings of Sorab, the brass works of Nagamangala, the silk fabrics of Bangalore and Chamarajnagar, the Kumbalis of the Chitaldrug and Mysore Districts, the checks and towels of the Industrial Schools, and a good collection of grains from some of the Districts.

Other Administrations and the State of Pudukottah have also been so good as to respond cordially to our appeal. The Director of Technical Enquiries in Madras, the Acting Government Botanist, Madras, the Directors of Agriculture, Madras and Central Provinces, a few of the Central Jails in the Madras Presidency, acting under the instructions of the Inspector-General of Prisons, Madras, the School of Arts, Madras and Travandrum, have sent valuable exhibits in the Arts and Machinery sections. The Government of Madras have also been pleased to depute the acting Government Botanist, Mr. C. K. Subba Rao, to be present at the Exhibition. The Committee beg to acknowledge with gratitude the assistance thus rendered.

It is also satisfactory that the residents of about 26 Stations in British India, Native States and Ceylon, so far apart from each other as Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cochin, Central Provinces, Dhulia, Kolhapur, Lahore, Mangalore, Murshidabad, Rajputana and Travancore have contributed to the Exhibition by sending their exhibits.

The Committee's acknowledgments are due to all the Railway Administrations in India and to the Railway Board for granting concession rates to exhibits. This year, owing to want of time, all the exhibitors could not benefit themselves by the concession rates, but from next year the Committee trust that these will persuade a large number of people to send their exhibits.

The Committee are sensible of the shortcomings in their arrangements, and they would heartily welcome advice and criticism calculated to make the Exhibition more useful and instructive to the people, as the holding of the Exhibition annually will enable the Committee to avail themselves of such suggestions in remedying the defects.

In conclusion, the Committee beg Your Highness to be graciously pleased to declare the Exhibition open, and beg to tender their respectful thanks for Your Highness' condescension in consenting to open the Exhibition, and for the advice and guidance which Your Highness was pleased to accord to the Committee in their arduous task.

THE MAHARAJA'S REPLY

The following are important extracts from the Maharajah's reply: "Our objects and hopes have been very clearly explained by the President in his address and I need add little to what he has said. It is not to be expected that Exhibitions of this kind should have immediate revolutionary influence on the agriculture and industries of a country, but they offer to all classes opportunities of seeing what their neighbours are producing. To craftsmen they are especially useful in indicating the directions in which their skill may be most usefully directed, whilst distributors may learn from them of new markets on the one hand, and on the other of new sources of supply. Whatever disappointments may be in store for us I have no doubt whatever of their educative value or their far-reaching influence in the cause of progress. I attach great importance to the policy we propose to follow of holding these exhibitions annually. Experience shows that when they are held at long intervals the lessons learnt from successes or failures of one year are forgotten when the opportunity of profiting by them next occurs. Exhibitors are apt to remember their disappointments and the trouble and expense incurred rather than the benefits gained and the result in inexperience on the part of the executive and misdirected energy or apathy on that of exhibitors. It is our hope that the annual exhibition will produce a continuity of effort and steady progress on both sides. I do not doubt that the President of the Committee will take steps to make the lesson learned each year readily available to exhibitors. While I and my Government appreciate the utility of exhibitors we recognise the need for continuous effort in other directions. It is with a view to meet this need that, to mention a few instances, the Scientific Agricultural Department has been gradually equipped, technical schools have been instituted at convenient centres, A Veterinary Department is in process of formation, Geological and Forest Departments have for years been taking stock of the resources of the State and efforts are being made to organise industrial and agricultural capital. Though this last subject may not seem at first sight immediately connected with the Exhibition, I make no apology for drawing your attention to the existence of the Co-operative Societies' Regulation and of a highly qualified officer specially deputed to advise and assist those who desire to take advantage of its provisions. I have little doubt in my own mind that the main difficulty which at present prevents large classes of the community from successful competition in industrial and in other enterprises is the deficiency of organised capital and the want of confidence between man and man of which that deficiency is in no small measure the result. Under the co-operative system any local body of craftsmen or agriculturists, however poor and however limited in numbers, has the means of acquiring gradually and from small beginnings sufficient capital to prove for the immediate needs and for future progress, and I would urge on all educated and enlightened men, whether immediately concerned or not with agriculture, crafts or commerce, the duty of promoting these societies to the extent of their ability. Apart from the material return which is their immediate object such societies have, in every country where they have taken root, proved great moral educators and the promoters of mutual confidence, self reliance and honest enterprise. Government have given the facilities. It is for you to take advantage of them.

"Before I conclude I desire to express our gratitude to the various Governments and Administrations headed by the Supreme Government as well as to the Agriculture and other Departments under their control. It is a most welcome and encouraging manifestation of the attitude of the Paramount Power towards indigenous enterprise and I do not doubt that I express the sentiments of my people in acknowledging it as I now do in a spirit of good will as hearty as that which inspired it. It only remains for me now to declare the Exhibition open and to express my earnest hope that growing yearly in usefulness it may contribute in ever-increasing measure to the advancement of my people, along the path of true and wholesome prosperity."

The Maharaja then inspected the Exhibition showing great interest in every thing. The Exhibition will be open one month and judging commences on the 9th instant. The prize list will be available on the 14th instant.

THE WORRIES OF ARCHÆOLOGISTS.

Discovery of a Shirne.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 6.

The Annual Report of the Director-General of Archæology for 1905-06 is to-day published here. Its more formal portions seem to have already found publication, but a story it tells of a small shrine locally known as Maniyar Moth which Dr. Black removed from the top of a tower at Rajgir he was excavating, is new. The shrine had fallen into disuse and was quite dilapidated, but no sooner had its removal been commenced when extravagant rumours spread to Calcutta crediting him with all sorts of sacrilege and an agent was sent to Rajgir by a wealthy member of the Jain community to enquire into the alleged vandalism. This agent being an enlightened person at once appreciated the value of what was being done in bringing to light these remains of an ancient religion and the incident closed amicably. The shrine was rebuilt when excavation had been completed

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 4.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. M. W. Shakespear is permitted to resign the I. C. S.

Mr. J. C. Fergusson, Under Secretary, Home Department, India, has three months' leave from the 2nd December.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

A license for an electric installation at Jubbulpore is notified as granted to Messrs Kilburn and Co. of Calcutta.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. R. E. C. Hall, Military Accountant, has six months' leave.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. A. Cable to be an Assistant Engineer, R.I.M.

RAILWAY BOARD.

... W. ... has six months' extension of

BARBER LANE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At a meeting of the Corporation on Thursday last, a member of that body is reported to have said that Barber Lane in the Fort derived its name from a Surgeon Barber who resided there in former days, and that Todd Street into which that lane runs is also so-called from a Surgeon Todd who had his habitation there. As one interested in the past history of our fair city I should like to ask, with your permission, the member in question his authority for making this ridiculous statement. Todd Street is called after James Todd who, as Sir James Mackintosh says in his Minute on the Police of Bombay, dated October 1811, "was the first person appointed in this Island to be Lieutenant of Police in the year 1779. Eleven years after, on the 20th day of July 1790, he was tried for corruption, but was only reprimanded and suffered to resign his station." (p 513). Todd's designation was changed a little after his appointment into that of Deputy of Police, and he was, after 1780, also called the High Constable, as Francis Warden says in paras 50 and 54 of his Report on the Police submitted to Government on the 15th November 1810. Todd had a house where he resided, at the entrance of this street from Hornby Road, and he being a "burra Police Sahib" of the day the people naturally came to call the street by his name. Todd's Chowky is mentioned by Warden thus: "A more central situation than Todd's Chowky cannot be selected" (p.497). Some months after his dismissal Todd sold his house, on the 11th February 1791, to a well known Parsi banker and merchant of the day, Dady Nasarwanji, whose son, Ardeshir Dady, acquired also the neighbouring houses and built on the whole site in 1803 the Parsi Fire Temple which still stands (Ratanji Watcha, *Mumbai-no Bahar*, p. 309).

This then is the origin of the name of Todd street, and not the fanciful one given out of his own inner consciousness by the Parsi member at the Corporation board the other day. There was no such person as "Surgeon Todd," and the street is not so called because that imaginary person resided there.

As to the origin of the name Barber Lane we unfortunately cannot be so positive. But at least one can be positive about it negatively, and say that it is not called after a "Surgeon Barber." No such person ever plied his profession in that back lane. But if the member has made such a discovery—or is it after all an invention?—he should disclose his recondite sources of information, and disinter his "Surgeon" who has lain in oblivion for all these years.

Some light may possibly be thrown on this subject by the following extract from the Records of the Bombay Government for 1773. The Collector of Bombay of that day, Robert Garden, writing to the Governor in Council, says: "In the accompanying list which was delivered to me with the petition, I observe the names of Govindji, a coppersmith, and Ramji, a barber, the house of the former valued at Rs. 22-3-48 and of the latter at Rs 35-2-65. ("Historical materials" part 2, p. 480). The Collector is referring to houses in the Fort, and other reference shows that barbers had houses there. Why may not Barber Lane be called from the house or houses of some such Ramji or other barber? Why forego or blink this obvious explanation and go in futile search of a will o' the wip of a phantom "Surgeon Barber"? Why ignore this humble "swadeshi" Ramji Barber and seek vain importance in a "videshi" Barber made in England? The present Municipal Commissioner may tell the member that there were a goodly number of barbers resident in Bombay, even in 1780. They numbered 176 then ("Rise of Bombay" pp 211—12.) The Golas numbered only 102. Yet a whole lane in the Fort after them was, and still is, called Gola-wad or Gola Lane. Then why should the barbers be deprived *ex post facto* of this privilege of calling a lane after themselves? Is it because they are "a class of humble but serviceable artisans."?

And it may be that the barbers gave this lane their name and made it famous, by not actually residing there but squatting at its entrance in a row, ready at any call of a customer. Barbers, Gujrati "hajaams," are even now to be seen any morning or afternoon squatting at the entrance of lanes, leisurely sharpening their razors. It may be that in former days they liked this particular lane much, because it is so lonely and devoid of traffic, and made it their head-quarters from which to sally forth when called to the neighbouring streets which, being more public and crowded, would not tolerate them as idle squatters.

But what puzzles me much in all this futile discussion is that people should be found to bestow a thought on this subject. If, however, the residents of the eight houses of which this lane is said to consist are really desirous of a change in their present (to them) unsavoury address, there is not much harm in gratifying them. It would not do to change the name into "Barbican Lane," for it would be exulting this dirty hole of a lane out of all proportion, by giving it the same name as the famous place in Aldersgate Street, London. If I may be permitted a suggestion, I should change "Barber" into "Barbour," just as men with this name have done. A late Finance Minister of India was called Sir David Barbour. And one of the historians and best poets of Scotland in the nineteenth century, who wrote the poetical history of Robert the Bruce, called himself John Barber and was not ashamed of his name. Later ages have changed it into Barbour. One of the most profound and saintly divines of our age, the late Bishop of Durham was called Joseph Barber Lightfoot. This concession of changing Barber into Barbour may be allowed. And then its residents may even be allowed to go against the usual custom of good pronunciation and call this word Barboor, to show that it has nothing to do with the "humble but seviceable artisan". They may do this, but should not set up a bogus Surgeon Barber or Barbour to explain what is otherwise explicable enough.—Yours, &c.,

R. P. KARKARIA.

HOME TELEGRAPH EXPERT IN INDIA.

Arrives at Simla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 6.

Mr. I. Newlands, Deputy Controller of Telegraphs, Martins Le Grand, who has been deputed to give the Indian Telegraph Department the benefit of his home experience on certain questions of telegraphic traffic and working has just arrived at Simla, and will no doubt be consulted regarding the several more intricate points dealt with by the recent Telegraph Committee whose voluminous report is still under the consideration of the Government of India.

DISCRETION OF THE DELHI COMMISSIONER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 6.

A Delhi telegram to the *Bengalee* dated yesterday, says that the Punjab Government seriously contemplated deporting Saiyed Haider Raza and put at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner warrants for the discretionary arrest and if possible the deportation of the Saiyed. At the intervention of the leading Raises the Deputy Commissioner did not use the warrants. The Government of India has now specially thanked the Deputy Commissioner for his prudence.

THE DARJEELING MAIL CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 5.

The man Doorga Churn Sanyal, accused in the Darjeeling mail assault case, has been released on bail of Rs. 3,000. The case is fixed for the 10th instant.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

FOREST ADMINISTRATION IN BOMBAY.

The following is the Administration Report of the Forest Circles in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1905 06:—

Resolution.—In the Central Circle there was no appreciable change in the forest area during the year under report. In the Sind Circle the action of the river accounted for a loss of 30 square miles of forest, which was more than counterbalanced by an accretion of 50 square miles. The total forest area of the Presidency at the end of the year amounted to 14,915 square miles, of which 2,021 or 13·5 per cent. were under the management of the Revenue Department as fodder reserves and pastures.

Little progress was made in forest settlement work except in the Northern Circle, where an area of 145 5/8 square miles in Thana was settled during the year. Very little now remains to be done in that Circle. The woodland settlement in Thana has been practically completed and Mr. Gleadow's further report on this subject is under the consideration of Government. In the Central Circle negotiations were completed for the acquisition for forests of about 8 square miles of occupied land, and about 16 square miles notified under section 4 of the Indian Forest Act, mostly in Khandesh, remained to be settled. In the Southern Circle the revision settlement of Haliyal taluka, with which Mr. MacGregor was occupied, interfered with his forest settlement work; the settlement of most of the area notified about 94 square miles remained unfinished. In Sind, out of a notified area of abobt 29 square miles, only 2¼ square miles were settled and constituted reserved forest, the Commissioner in Sind is requested to see that the work is now pushed on and completed as soon as possible.

The demarcation of forest boundaries was completed in Sind and, with the exception of 73 miles, in the Northern Circle also. In the other two Circles progress was very slow and 4,681 miles in the central Circle and 7,429 miles in the Southern Circle still remained undemarcated. The South Kanara Division has the greatest length (4,714 miles) of boundaries still to be marked out. In paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 9132, dated 24th September 1906, the special attention of the Conservators was drawn to the great importance of expediting this work and the matter should again be pressed upon their notice. The work done cost between Rs. 8 and 9 per mile in the Northern and Central Circles and Rs. 15 in the Southern Circle. Forest survey work was completed in Thana during the year; elsewhere progress was satisfactory.

The preparation of Working Plans in the Central Circle was much impeded by the absence of a full-time competent officer to take charge of the office during the greater part of the season. Working Plans have been completed for all the Sind forests and for those in the Northern Circle excepting the leased llangs and two ranges in the Panch Mahals. In the Central circle somewhat less than half and in the Southern Circle fully two-thirds of the forest areas stil remain to be organised. It is understood, however, from Mr. Murray's report for 1904-05 that most of the remaining area in the Southern Circle is jungle-wood forest, which need not be organised until there is a proper demand for its produce. The extensive clearance of "malki" teak and the consequent drop in the demand for forest produce resulted, in the case of North Thana, in an appreciable departure from the prescriptions of the sanctioned Working Plan, while deficient rainfall and the prevailing scarcity interfered with regular exploitation in parts of the Central and Southern Circles. Government learn with concern that in several places in the Central Circle fellings under the Plans had to be entirely stopped owing to the absence of all signs of regrowth in previously exploited areas. This may possibly indicate that the Working Plans in these cases were drawn up on a wrong basis, a point to which the Conservator, C. C, should now give his special attention.

The total expenditure on Conmmunications, Buildings and Miscellaneous works was Rs. 1,19,857, of which Rs. 97,523 were spent on new works. Three-fourths of the expenditure in Sind was incurred on the improvement of forest irrigation which Government desire to see extended to the fullest possible degree. In the Central Circle a more liberal expenditure on roads and buildings would seem to be advisable.

The number of forest offences, as compared with the average of the past three years, increased everywhere, the Central Circle alone being responsible for nearly 57 per cent. of the total. The increases occured under all heads except in the Central and Sind Circles, where the cases of injury to forest by fire were fewer. Cases of illicit grazing and removal of forest produce increased like all others, the increase being attributed partly to the greater vigilance of the forest staff, and partly to the prevailing scarcity. About two-thirds of the total offences were dealt with under section 67 of the Indian Forest Act, and compensation levied in 10,778 cases in all. In the large majority of cases in which a prosecution was instituted convictions were obtained. The proportions of undetected offences varied largely, being in Sind 5·8, in the Central Circle 14·6, in the Southern Circle 29·9 and in the Northern Circle as high as 43 per cent.

Judging by reported results, fire protection measures met with varying success, but Mr. Bell probably has some justification for suspecting that the area actually destroyed by fire is much larger than officially estimated. In the Central Circle the area burnt exceeded that burnt in the preceding year by 72 per cent., while in the Northern and Southern Circles there was practically no variation. The comparatively small expenditure incurred on fire protection in the Central Circle Rs. 4,428 compared with Rs. 14,925 in the Northern and Rs. 18,777 in the Southern Circle indicates that more might with advantage be attempted in this Circle. In Sind a good inundation and good rainfall mainly accounted for the large diminution in the area destroyed. In Surat and the Dangs the Divisional Forest Officer has set an example which the Governor in Council would like to see followed more freely, and has succeeded in securing the co-operation of the village officers and the people in protecting the forests: copy of Government Resolution No. 2844, dated 18th March 1907, dealing with his operations will be forwarded separately to all officers. In Kolaba the privilege of cutting grass free of charge allowed to well-behaved villagers has, it is reported, stopped incendiarism. An experiment introduced in two villages of Belgaum of allowing free grazing in certain fuel coupes which the people firetrace at their own expense and protect during the whole of the season has had good results, and Government will await with interest the results of its extension to other tracts in his Circle by the Conservator. During the year under report punitive measures were enforced against the people of 41 villages in Nasik and 52 in Kanara on whom previous warnings had no effect. It is however satisfactory to notice that the warnings given by the Collectors of Thana and Nasik to certain villages in the stoppage of privileges in parts of Panch Mahals and Belgaum had the desired effect of checking fires in tracts which were constantly burnt in previous seasons. In Sind also beneficial results seem to have followed from the practice introduced by Mr. Bell of fencing off all burnt areas whether large or small and permitting no grazing in them. On the other hand, the penalty of deprivation of privileges for a year inflicted on the inhabitants of the Deo Mogra Reserve in Khandesh failed to prevent the burning of the forests once more. There is ample room for the belief despite the one failure in Deo Mogra that much may be done towards reducing the extent of forest fires by the systematic enforcement of conciliatory or punitive measures according to circumstances and Government trust that no efforts will be spared to secure the object in view. The attention of the Conservator of Forests, S. C., should be called to the omission from his report of a statement giving the causes of forest fires similar to that embodied in the reports for other Circles, and he should be requested to supply the omission in future reports.

The numbers of cattle impounded for grazing without permits or for trespassing into closed forests again exceeded the average of the preceding three years in all Circles. Of the cattle impounded in the Central Circle, 63 per cent. were sheep and goats, mostly in Khandesh. This large proportion is attributed to the increasing scarcity of grazing grounds outside forests due to extension of cultivation in Khandesh and also to the orders of Government closing the forest in that district to the grazing of sheep and goats. These orders have now been relaxed by Government Resolution No. 5843, dated 11th June 1907. In the Southern Circle large areas were thrown open to grazing owing to scarcity of fodder, and the increase in impoundings mainly occurred in Bajapur, where the pastures and closed areas being unsuitably situated trespass was rendered easy. The results of the further inquiry instituted by the Commissioner, S. D., regarding the complaint about the working of No. 6 of the Kanara grazing rules, which restricts the number of goats grazing to one for every 50 sheep, should be reported to Government. There was a large increase in the number of animals impounded in the Sukkur division in the Sind, where the grasiers are said to have deliberately broken down fences and trespassed into closed forest. If this explanation is correct Government expect greater vigilance on the part of the Divisional establishment in future with a view to the detection and punishment of deliberate offenders.

The experiment of constructing "tals" or embankments along cultivated fields to prevent erosion of the soil was extended to the Ahmednagar forests where 146,947 cubic feet of embankment were erected along hill sides at a cost of Rs. 264. The results of this experiment are of course not yet apparent, but the desirability of extending it where it is likely to be of service should be brought to the notice of the Conservators.

In the Presidency proper the conditions of the season were generally unfavourable for natural reproduction, while in Sind, where the growth is mostly "babul" and tamarisk, the high and sustained floods greatly assisted it. The beneficial results of protection from fire and grazing have begun to manifest themselves in several places in the Central Circle and in Surat, Panch Mahals and Kanara, where natural teak and other seedlings are reported to be much more numerous and vigorous than before. In the Central and Southern Circles, however, these results affect very small areas, and the natural regeneration of valuable teak forests generally requires sustained and careful atttention. In Thana, it is stated that the seedlings do not flourish, and the Conservator attributes this to the proneness of privilage holders to mistake seedlings for rab material, to the fact that the same area seldom escapes fire for several consecutive years, and to the nature of the soil which is all either rock or hard red stuff penetrable with difficulty by rootlets. It is hoped that the first two causes will disappear as efficiency of protection increases. Reproduction by coppice in exploited coupes is generally reported to be satisfactory.

Good progress in artificial reproduction is reported from the Northern Circle, where more than 200,000 teak and other seedlings raised in nurseries were planted out in the forests. Though scanty rainfall interfered with the success of cultural operations in the Central and Southern Circles, nearly 64 per cent. of the transplants from the teak nurseries in Kanara survived. In the Western Division of Kanara "casuarina nurseries and plantations have proved very successful and are being extended.

The financial results of the year are compared below with those of the previous years, figures on account of famine fodder operations being excluded:—

	1904-05 Rs.	1905-06. Rs.
Receipts	30,61,145	32,48,127
Expenditure	18,51,951	19,63,955
Surplus	12,09,194	12,84,172

In the Central Circle the revenue increased by 30 per cent. and a surplus of Rs. 84,848 is shown for the first time after eight years of continued deficits. In the Southern Circle the gross revenue (Rs, 15,35,647) exceeded that of the previous year by 10 per cent. and was the highest on record with the exception of the year 1885-86 when it was over 17lakhs. In the Northern and Sind Circles the revenue declined by 9 and 7·7 per cent. respectively, while the expenditure increased by 33 and 6·6 per cent. respectively. The decrease of revenue in the Northern Circle is stated to be due to the total suspension of coupe sale North Thana and to the completion of fellings of dead and dying teak in two ranges of Panch Mahals. The decline in Sind is attributed to the termination of the contract for the supply of fuel to the North-Western Railway under the orders passed in Government Resolution No. 2777, dated 3rd April 1905. It is hoped that as anticipated by the Deputy Conservator new markets will soon be formed and that there will be no permanent loss of revenue. The large increase in expenditure in the Northern Circle was mainly due to an unforeseen payment of Rs. 70,000 under the orders of Government to landowners in Thana at 20 per cent. on sales of malki teak, to larger outlay on communications and buildings and on departmental operations in the Dangs, and to an expenditure of Rs. 4,236 on operation for the supply of a large free grant of timber to sufferers by the floods in Ahmedabad District. The work of the forest staff generally is reported to be satisfactory, and Government notice with pleasure that the revenue and forest officers have continued to work harmoniously.

GLOBE MILL.

The twelfth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Globe Manufacturing Company, Limited, was held on Saturday afternoon, at "Remington Building," Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Veerchund Deepchund was voted to the chair.

The following extracts are taken from the Directors' reports:

"Your Directors beg to inform you that the Company made a gross profit of Rs. 1,38,276-14-2 during the year under review. Out of this sum Rs. 70,563-15-7, have been carried forward, to the depreciation of machinery account leaving a balance of Rs. 67,712-14-7. The agents have voluntarily offered to give up the sum of Rs. 10,000 out of their commission in order to enable a dividend to be declared, and on condition that the dividend recommended by the Directors at the rate of Rs. 25 per share is confirmed by the shareholders. The Directors have accepted the condition made by the agents and they trust that in the interest of the Company, the shareholders will also approve of the same. The agents deserve the thanks of the Company for the concession shown by them.

With the said sum of Rs. 10,000 given up by the Agents, the total amount at the disposal of the Company will be Rs. 77,712-14-7. Out of this, the sum of Rs. 24,400/- will be absorbed in paying the dividend leaving a balance of Rs. 53,312-14-7, and this balance the Directors propose to carry forward to the credit of the profit and loss account, thus reducing the debit balance of this account which stood at Rs. 1,05,917-9-10 to Rs. 52,604-11-3. The Directors hope that they may be able to wipe out the whole of this debit balance during the next year."

The Directors' report and audited balance-sheet of the Company, for the official year ended 30th June were received and adopted, resolution were passed declaring a dividend at the rate of Rs. 25 per share, re-electing the retiring Directors Messrs. Munsukhbhai Bhaghubhai and Sorabji Hormusji, re-appointing Messrs. Atmaram Balkrishana, Kirtikar and Dorabji Hormusji Ashburner as auditors. A vote of thanks was passed to Messrs. Sorabji Shapurji and Co., the Company's agent, for their liberal spirit in giving up the sum of Rs. 10,000 for the benefit of the Company and through it enabling the Company to declare a dividend. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the business.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.
SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, Oct. 7.

1. The Squadron will parade at the Queen's Statue to-morrow Tuesday morning, the 8th instant, at 7-30 a.m.

Dress: —Drill Order Khaki, Carbine and Swords.

2. There will be drill for Recruits at the Town Hall to-morrow evening, the 8th instant from 6 p.m.

3. Members are requested to draw their Saddlery, Arms and Accoutrements from Head-Quarters between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

H. S. SYMONS, Lieut.,
Offg. Comdt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, Oct. 7.

303 PROFICIENCY CLASS.

Parade at the Saluting Battery Apollo Bunder on Wednesday at 7 a.m.

Dress—Plain clothes.

304 R. E. Co.

Parade on Wednesday (the 9th instant) at Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p.m. and proceed to Middle Ground to man defence Lights.

30. RIFLE MEETING.

There will be a General Meeting of the Rifle Association at the B V A Club on Monday, the 14th instant at 7 p.m. all members interested in shooting are requested to attend.

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, Oct. 7.

258. Detail for the week ending Saturday the 12th instant.

To-day Monday the 7th—"K" Company (Scottish High School) parade at 3-15 p.m on company parade ground.

Tuesday the 8th—"F" Coy will parade at St Mary's College, Byculla at 8-15 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, plain clothes.

Wednesday the 9th—"D" Coy will parade in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 5 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, plain clothes.

II—"A," "C" and "E" Coy will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 8-15 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, plain clothes.

Thursday the 10th—Semaphore Drill in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 a.m.

II.—"L" Coy, Parade on company parade ground at 7-15 a.m.
III—"I" Coy Parade on company parade ground at 4-15 p.m.
IV—"M" Coy, Parade on company parade ground at 5-15 p.m.
V—Practice for Buglers at St Mary's College, Byculla at 5 p.m.
Friday the 11th—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) parade at 3-30 p.m. on company parade ground.
II—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 p.m.
III—School of Arms, at the Y M C Association at 7 p.m.

Subject for all companies as per programme, Section 27 to 44, Infantry Training 1905, and Care of Arms.

Notice—There will be no Class of Instruction at the Y M C Association on Tuesday the 8th instant.

259. Issue of Arms—Arms and Equipment will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-Quarters, between the hours of 7 a m and 5 p m daily except Sundays.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade.........	1	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri..................	4	3	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada........	0	0	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	10
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	1	29
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	7
Total	8	4	96
Total plague deaths to date ..	141,879		
Same date last year	5	5	96

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
1	0

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 5.

The shallow depression over the north of the Bay developed and now lies off the Bengal coast, probably of only slight intensity, and may not last long, but it has caused cloud over the greater part of North-east India and a few falls of rain in Eastern Bengal. The depression may move in a northerly or north-westerly direction. In Burma and South India the rainfall has been nearly general and light to moderate in amount. In Burma the rainfall has been nearly general. Mergui reports one and a half inches, Tavoy three, Diamond island one, Akyab one a half, and Thayetmyo, Minbu and Mandalay half, Yamethin two, Maymyo one, and Lashio and Myitkyina half. Skies are moderately to heavily overcast and the air contains the average amount of moisture, while temperature is nearly normal. In North-east India and Orissa, Chittagong had light falls of rain and light to moderate cloud is reported from all parts of the division except Bihar. Humidity and temperature are approximately normal. In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, light cloud has appeared in parts of the Central Provinces, but elsewhere skies remain clear and the air continues much drier than usual; temperature being normal or in excess. In North-west India skies are clear and the air drier than usual in the Punjab and East Gujarat, and damper in Cutch and Sind. Temperature is high in Baluchistan and the extreme north, and normal in the rest of the division. In the Peninsula, nearly general rain has fallen in South India; the principal amounts were at Calicut two inches, Cochin three-quarters, Kodaikanal half, Madura one, Coimbatore three, Negapatam one, and Madras half. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded, and the air is considerably drier than usual in the Deccan and contains the normal amount of moisture; elsewhere temperature has risen in the south-eastern districts and is now nearly normal everywhere. The foorecast gives nearly general rain as probable in Lower Burma and local rain in Upper Burma, Deltaic Bengal, South India and a few falls in Assam and Orissa.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 6.

The depression in the Bay is still off the Bengal coast, apparently moving northerly, is slightly deeper than yesterday, and has given local rain in Deltaic Bengal. Pressure gradients are now fairly steep over Burma. Rainfall there has again been nearly general. But in South India the rainfall diminished and only a few falls occurred. Only in Burma the rainfall has been nearly general, the principal amounts being Moulmein, Diamond Island and Akyab one and a half inches; Toungoo, Minbu, Monywa and Mandalay half, Lashio two, Bhamo one and a half, and Myitkyina one. The Skies remain moderately to heavily clouded.

In North-east India, including Orissa, rain has fallen locally in Deltaic Bengal and a few falls occurred in Assam and Orissa, the largest amounts being half an inch in Saugor Island, Jessore and Burdwan and two in Narayanganj. Skies are moderately to heavily overcast in Deltaic Bengal, and lightly clouded elsewhere. In the United Provinces, Central India and this Central Provinces skies are generally free from cloud. In North-west India skies are clear. In the Peninsula few falls of rain occurred: in South India only a large amount of one and a half inches in Mysore. Cloud is moderate in amount in South India, but elsewhere is very light.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Burma, South of Eastern Bengal, and local rain in the remainder of Eastern Bengal, Assam, Bengal and South India. The Indian Ocean pressure which had fallen slightly in the Seychelles and Zanzibar, and been stationary in Mauritius is now normal in Zanzibar, and in moderate defect in the Seychelles and Mauritius. There has been little or no rainfall in all the three stations. At Mauritius and Zanzibar the wind has been rather lighter than usual; at the Seychelles it is much lighter. Wind direction has been normal in Mauritius, but at the other two stations it has been variable instead of South East or South-south east. Thus the Trade Winds which should bring the monsoon to India has not been crossing the Equator in the usual manner, although the pressure in Mauritius is favourable. This is of no avail owing to adverse conditions in the Equatorial region.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, OCTOBER 6.

A few inches of rain are anxiously awaited throughout the province as they are likely to change the whole aspect of the present agricultural outlook.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 5th October was 29,832. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 12ft. at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometor 80 deg. F, will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by ·01 for each 4 deg. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by ·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 5TH OCTOBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 5th October, giving data for the preceding 24 hours

Punjab.—No rain has fallen in this district. The direction of air movement is southerly at Lahore and westerly or north-westerly elsewhere. The sky is cloudless. Yesterday's maximum was 5° higher than usual at Delhi and there was about usual amount of moisture in the atmosphere.

United Provinces.—No rain has fallen at any station. Winds are north-easterly at Agra and south-westerly to north-westerly at Cawnpore and Allahabad. Jhansi recorded calm. Maximum temperature was 6° to 8° higher than usual throughout this district and minimum was 6° higher at Jhansi. The sky is clear and humidity was about normal at Jhansi and much less than usual at other stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—These districts have been rainless. Calms and north-westerly winds prevail generally. The sky is moderately clouded at Karachi and is cloudless elsewhere. The day temperature was 3° to 4° in excess of normal in Rajputana and humidity was slightly in excess of normal at Karachi and moderately in defect in other places.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—These districts have been rainless. Winds are easterly at Bhavnagar Para, Surat and Deesa and north-westerly at Bhuj, Dwarka and Neemuch. Ahmedabad and Indore recorded calm. Yesterday's maximum was from 1° to 9° in excess of normal and last night's minimum was 6° cooler than usual at Deesa. The saturation in the atmosphere is much less than usual.

Central Provinces.—No rain has fallen in this district Winds are variable in direction, being north-easterly to south-easterly at Jubbulpore and Amraoti, south-westerly at Saugor and Raipur and northerly at Nagpur. Hoshangabad, Khandwa and Akolla recorded calm. Weather during the day time was from 3deg. to 7deg. warmer than usual throughout this district and last night's minimum was from 5° to 6° cooler at Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad and Raipur. The sky is lightly or moderately clouded at Akola, Amraoti and Nagpur and is free from clouds elsewhere. The air is much drier than usual throughout the district.

Konkan.—This district has had no rain. Calms and north-easterly winds prevail generally. The sky is moderately or densely clouded along the Konkan coast. The temperature and humidity both agree closely with the normal.

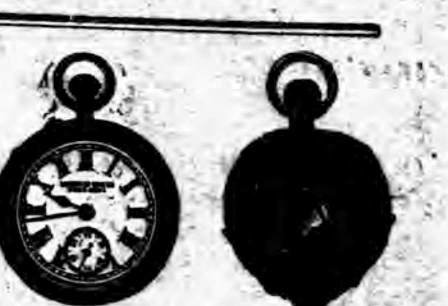
Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—No rain has fallen. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Sholapur, Bijapur and Aurangabad and north-westerly at Ahmednagar. All other stations recorded calm. The sky is free from clouds. Weather during the day time was 4° to 8° warmer than usual at Poona, Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Hyderabad and last night's minimum was 4° cooler at Sholapur. There is usual amount of moisture in the air at Belgaum but elsewhere it is much drier than usual.

General Remarks.—A small area of abnormally low pressure lies on and off the West Coast to the south of Mormugao and also at Negapatam where weather is in a slightly unsettled condition. No rain seems likely in the Konkan or over Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

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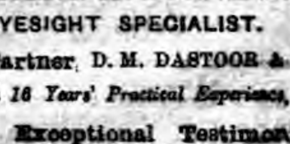


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SPORTING NEWS.

POONA EIGHTH EXTRA MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, October 5.

With a card of seven events which attracted large entries, the eight-extra meeting which was held this afternoon was a thorough success and for the first time after a long interval the issues were wholly in favour of the public. And the latter were not only successful in spotting the winners but were also able to secure a big haul in place money, the only exception to their good luck being the closed race which, as of old, remained a sealed book to them.

The proceedings opened punctually at 3-15 p. m. and the Bheema Plate, a long distance hurdle race for horses, was the first event discussed. Lamrock was the first choice of the public, but towards the close there was a demand for The Master. This recent costly purchase of Thakore Sripal Singh, who, though a good performer on the flat, was to-day entered for the jumping game. He was, however, nowhere in the race and Lamrock romped home easy winner under the guidance of Bond; and Refuge Bay and Shotover, who had also some following, especially in place money, secured places.

Seventeen horses out of the twenty-four originally shown on the card, were stripped for the Karjat Plate, and Little Joker who was installed favourite, justified his selection by winning the race gamely. An exciting finish was witnessed in the Horse race for which the favourite Metal Maid and H. H. the Kour Saheb's Mallinyook made a great race, the latter missing the honors by a neck. Old Baritone ran well but he had no chance with the two splendid stayers and he had to be content with third place. No need to say, the public were gratified with the results, which were exactly as they anticipated.

Owing to his course form, Mr. Ali bin Talib Swalior was the tip for the Chinchwad Plate and the confiding public plumped heavily on him. But the Stable however had another trump card up their sleeve and, when the horses left for the post, Gold Mint was strongly supported and while his price went down to twos against, Swalior's expanded to threes. Gold Mint proved true to his name and romped home an easy winner, while Swalior finished practically last. The public had some consolation, however, through Recruit and Idbas securing the other places.

The Welter handicap attracted only five starters and the odds were evens Craig, five to two against Devils' Dance, fours The Earl, White Heather and Lady Lomond. The Earl followed by White Heather made the running from start to finish and passed the winning post in the same order.

The two remaining races are easily described. In the Small Winners' Plate, Shanwar, Caravan and Mudlool finished in the order of their favouritism; while in the Selling Plate, Lender Star of Bombay and Little Toy finished as the public anticipated.

It was undoubtedly a good day's racing, both in respect of the fields that were sent out, the times put up and the close finishes, and one remarkable thing about the results was the phenomenal success of Mr. Byramji Rustomji who sent up four of the winners. It is needless to say that the bookmakers were far from Jubilant over the issues.

In spite of the growing warmth of the weather, there was a large gathering on the Course this afternoon, and Society was fairly well represented, Bombay as usual sending up a large contingent.

The ninth extra meeting comes off on Wednesday. Following are details:—

THE BHEEMA PLATE.—Winner Rs. 700; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A Handicap Hurdle race for Horses which have not won Hurdle race value Rs. 900 or over since 31st March, 1907. Distance—About 2 Miles over 9 Flights.

H H Kour Saheb of Patiala's Lamrock 11st 3lbs Bond 1
Mr T L Roberts' Refuge Bay 10st 10lbs...F Furguson 2
Col Forbes' Shotover 9st 2lbs...............J Trenoweth 3
Mr G P Cosens' Umutbee 10st 7lbs......Mr Tomkinson 4

Also ran.—Thakur Sripal Singh's The Master 11st 10lbs; Mr Danaldson's Lone Hand 10st 3lb; Mr W O Gibbs' Nell Gwynne 9st 7lbs; Mr C E Tayleur's April Fool 9st, (carried 9st 1lb.

Betting:—3 to 1 against The Master, 4 to 1 Lamrock, Shotover and Refuge Bay, 6 to 1 April Fool and 10 to 1 the others.

The Race:—Umutbee at once showed to the front followed by Shotover but at the bend resigned the lead to Nell Gwynne and in front of the stand Lone Hand was leading the field followed by Umutbee, Refuge Bay and Shotover. At the ten furlongs Umutbee began to fall back and the order at the next furlong post was Lone Hand, Refuge Bay, Shotover, Lamrock and Umutbee. At the mile the leader had a four lengths lead which he increased to six at the seven furlongs, but Refuge Bay and Shotover giving a chase, the latter two successfully passed Lone Hand at the five furlongs with Lamrock lying third. At the half mile Shotover assumed lead from Lamrock and at the bend the latter drew to the front and clearing the last hurdle first, Lamrock, keeping up his lead won easily by three lengths. Up the straight Refuge Bay under the whip displaced Shotover in second place by one and a half length. Time—3 min. 51 3-5sec. Winner trained by Tom Scott.

THE KARJAT PLATE.—Winner Rs. 700; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under. Distance—About 5 furlongs.

Mr Artin A Essayie's Little Joker 7st 3lbs...J Killorn 1
Mr Syed Rasheed's Sahoon 6st 13lbs......A Ferguson 2
Messrs A Gany and N J Jacob's Maharaja 7st 1lb Yussuff 3
Messrs Wood and Badger's Sheik 8st 9lbs......Southal 4

Also ran.—Mr R. R. S.' Mint 9st 3lbs; Mr Alex: A Essayie's Creditor 9st; Mr Ali bin Talib's Eed 8st 12lbs; Mr L K Kapadia's Darby 8st 1lb (car 8st 2lbs); Mr T R Badger's Ptarmigan 8st (car 8st 2lbs); Mr P H Burn's Mumbra 7st 13lbs; Messrs M Goculdass and F M Garda's Kour Saheb 7st 12lbs; Mr Hajee Sulleman's Gaucho 7st 8lbs; Mr P B Avasia's Sabig 7st 4lbs; Mr Vaid's Glass 7st 1lb; Mr S A Wahed's Advocate General 6st 12lbs; Mr A K Readymoney's Happy Land 6st 7lbs (car 7st 2lbs); Mr A B D'Souza's Namdar 6st 3lbs (car 7st 2lbs).

Betting:—2 to 1 against Little Joker, 4 to 1 Darby, 6 to 1 each Mint, Creditor, Mumbra, Sabig and Maharaja 10 to 1 and 15 to 1 the others.

The Race:—From a straggling start, Little Joker showed the way for the first hundred yards, then Happy Land led Ptarmigan, Maharaja, Little Joker and Sahoon to the bend, where Little Joker and Sahoon drew up to the leader. At the straight Happy Land fell back and Little Joker assumed lead, and though Sahoon under the whip tried to give chase, the favourite, full of running, won easily by one length. Half a length separated Sahoon from Maharaja. Sheikh, coming up with a late run was a good fourth. Time—1 min. 9 3/5secs. Winner trained by Byramji Rustomjee.

THE NEW LAWN PLATE.—Winner Rs. 700; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Horses. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr R. R. S.' Metal Maid 10st 1lbs .... F Williams 1
H H Kour Saheb of Patiala's Mallinyook 8st 4lbs Southal 2
Mr W J Hutchins' Baritone 8st 8lbs..............Vining 3
Messrs Wood and Badger's Dunsinane 7st 8lbs, A Hoyt 4

Also ran:—Mr P B Avasia's Preparation 8st 9lbs; Mr Kelso's St Patrick 8st 6lbs; Mr G K's Jubilant 6st 13lbs; Thakore Sripal Singh's Flotsam 6st 12lbs, (carried 7st 2lbs); Aga S. Shah's Nat Gould 6st 11lbs; Mr S. A. Wahed's Chevalier 6st 9lbs, (caried 6st 10lbs).

Betting:—Evens Metal Maid, 5 to 1 against Baritone and Mallinyook, 6 to 1 Dunsinane, 7 to 1 Flotsam and Nat Gould, and 15 to 1 the others.

The Race:—From a good start, Metal Maid led Baritone and Dunsinane to three furlongs where Mallinyook began to come up. At the home turn Metal Maid was still in lead and up the straight Mallinyook came up with a hot challenge but failed to catch the favourite by a neck. Three quarters of a length lay between Mallinyook and Baritone. Good fourth. Time 1 min 15 sec.

(Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.)

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 700; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. A Handicap for Maiden Arabs. Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr Ali bin Talib's Gold Mint 7st 9lbs... ......Heeroo 1
Mr Mujeed Jurji's Recruit 7st 13lbs..........Southal 2
Mr Fatteh Daya's Idbas 8st 11lbs..............J Taylor 3
Mr Zaid bin Mahomed's Noofal 8st 12lbs......Yussuff 4

Also ran:—Mr Ali bin Talib's Swalior 9st 4lbs Mr Khalil Dooree's Makjoom 9st 2lbs; Mr. Ali bin Talib's Rashad 8st 12lbs; Mr A K Readymoney's Dhamas 8st 7lbs; Mr Hoosain Obayed's Dhafer 8st 6lbs; Messrs Goculdas and A Nanjee's Galopin 8st 4lbs; Aga S Shah's Reality 8st; Aga Mirza Ahmed and S A Wahed's Elector 7st 12lbs; Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's Petroleum 7st 10lbs; Mr G. K.'s Manchester 7st 8lbs; Mr N. J. Jacob's Electric 7st.

Betting:—3 to 1 against Gold Mint, 3 to 1 Swalior, 4 to 1 Dhafer, 6 to 1 Galopin and Recruit, 8 to 1 Petroleum, and any price the others.

The Race:—From a good start, Petroleum soon went to the front followed by Galopin and Gold Mint and at the five furlongs the leader held a three lengths lead. Before the bend, was reached, however, he was done and Gold Mint now took lead and at the bend he was joined by Recruit and Idbas. Heading for home, Gold Mint won easily by one and three quarters lengths. Three quarters of a length between the second and third. Time-1 min 39 4-5 sec.

Winner trained by C. B. Mahomed.

CLOSED RACE.

WELTER HANDICAP.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. A Welter Handicap for Horses. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr C W Lyons' The Earl 10st 1lb............Mr Gibbs 1
Capt H D McNeiles White Heather 9st 9lbs.Mr Miles 2
Messrs Champion and White's Devil's Dance 10st 11lbs Capt Winter 3
Mr H A Tomkinson's Craig 10st 7lbs............Owner 4

Also ran.—Mr Morrison's Lady Lomond 10st 5lbs.

Betting:—Evens Craig, 5 to 2 against Devil's Dance 4 to 1 The Earl and White Heather and 5 to 1 Lady Lomond.

The race:—The Earl was the quickest out of the gate and, followed by White Heather and Craig, raced up to the straight where Devil's Dance displaced Craig. The Earl, never in fear of his position, won easily by two and half lengths. Half a length between the second and the third. Time—1 min. 34 1/5 seconds.

Winner trained by Byramji Rustomjee.

THE SMALL WINNERS PLATE.—Winner Rs 700; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. For Arab ponies 13-3 and under which have not won flat race value Rs. 900 or over—13-3 to carry 8st 12lbs W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1905, race value Rs. 150 or over once, 4lbs: twice 7 lbs: oftener 14lbs.—Distance—6 Furlongs.

Mr Hajee Ali Shabag's Shanwar 9st 12lbs...F Williams 1
Mr J M Mistry's Caravan 8st 12lbs............J Taylor 2
Mr A K Readymoney's Mudlool 9st 6lbs...F Manley 3
Mr Khalil Dooree's Amood 8st 6lbs............Southal 4

Also ran.—Mr R R S's Sher Ali 9st 5lbs; Mr R F R Cookk's Betty 9st 3lbs; Messrs. Goculdass and A Nanji' Calcutta 9st 0lb; Mr S A Wahed's Solicitor 8st 10lbs Mr A S Oomer's Busheer 8st 6lbs; Mr Ali bin Hassan's Sib 8st 4lbs; Mr Mahomed Kassum's Tuticorin 7st 9lbs.

Betting:—6 to 4 against Shanwar, 2 to 1 Caravan, 5 to 1 Mudlool, 6 to 1 Betty, 8 to 1 Sher Ali, and 10 to 1 and 20 to 1 the others.

The Race:—Sher Ali got off with the lead and at the half mile resigned it to Shanwar who, followed by Mudlool and Amood, raced to the bend where Caravan came up with a challenge. But the leader, full of running, reached the winning post an easy first by one and three quarters lengths. Mudlool came up with a rush at the finish but failed to secure the second place by a neck. Time 1min. 25 3-5 secs.

Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.

SELLING PLATE.—Winner Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. A Selling race for Maiden Arabs 14 hands and under, landed since 1st July 1906. 14 hands entered for Rs. 1,000 to carry 1 st. W. I. 3lbs. for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 400. Distance—Half mile.

Mr Vaid's Lender Rs 400 8st 1lb...............Melsom 1
Aga Mirza's Star of Bombay Rs 600 7st 0lb...Kamad 2
Messrs. M Goculdass and A Nanji's Little Toy Rs 600 7st 6lbs.......................................A Hoyt 3
Messrs. A A Saif and A Gany's Nasrat Rs 600 7st 6lbs ....Yussuff 4

Also ran.—Mr G K's Parthiv, Rs 1,000, 9st 8lbs; Mr S A Wahed's Barrister, Rs 400, 8st 4lbs; Mr Mukdesi Abdoola's Zir, Rs 400, 8st 4lbs; Mr G K's Premier (late Kamat) Rs 600, 8st 1lb; Mr Dawood Hajee Wali's Rahim, Rs 500, 7st 6lbs.

Betting:—6 to 4 on Lender, 3 to 1 Star of Bombay, 6 to 1 Parthiv and Little Toy, 7 to 1 Premier, 10 to 1 the others.

The Race:—The field got off with a poor start, in which Parthiv was left, and Lender led Star of Bombay and Little Toy to the bend where Nasrat began to come up, but he however failed to disturb the position of the three leaders. Lender, racing in front, won as he liked by six lengths. Two lengths divided the second and the third. Time—55 secs.

Winner trained by W. Mumford.

At the sale, winner was brought in by the owner for Rs. 1,500.

THE MADRAS RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, October 5.

In the Madras Rugby Football Tournament the Madras Gymkhana have played two pointless draws with the West Riding Regiment in semi-finals and will play again to-day. The ground is very heavy with the recent rains.

KATHIAWAR POLICE SPORTS.

Sucessful Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, October 6.

The Kathiawar Agency Police sports which took place yesterday proved most successful and were witnessed by the Agent and Mrs. Fitzgerald and large gathering. The fifteen events on the card were vigorously contested and in all the competitions the men showed great pluck, endurance and style. The Agent congratulated Mr. Luck, the Police Superintendent, on the excellence of the sports and the smart "Turn out" of the troops under him. Mrs. Fitzgerald kindly distributed the prizes to the successful competitors. After the sports Mr. and Mrs. Luck were "At Home." Mr. Luck, though a sympathetic officer, is an excellent disciplinarian which accounts for the high efficiency of the police under him. Out of the three trophies the Kathiawar Agency Police have secured two trophies in the Presidency Competition Sports held lately at Poona.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

Third Competition.

A Foursomes match (under Handicap) of 18 holes against "Bogey" was played off on Friday and Saturday mornings. The winners of the 1st Prize proved to be Messrs. R. T. Brown and H. T. Gorrie, who with a handicap allowance of 3 strokes per round of 9 holes, beat "Bogey" by one hole up. While the second Prize was won by Messrs. H. F. Busch and P. T. Arnot, who having a similar handicap allowance ended their game "all even" with "Bogey. The limit pair, Messrs R. Aitken and H. L. S. Roberts, who were handicapped to owe one stroke to "Bogey" on each round, were beaten by one hole up by the redoubtable Colonel.

The following is the result of the best cards returned:—

	Hadicap on 9 holes.	Result.	
R T Brown / H T Gorrie	3 strokes	1 up	1st Prize
H F Busch / P J Arnot	3 strokes	All even	2nd Prize
C D H Dunlop / D A Cuthbert	2 strokes	1 down	
R Aitken / A L S Roberts	Owe 1 stroke	1 down	
W P Peebey / C E Durnford	1 stroke	2 down	
R J Scott / J A Hay	2 strokes	3 down	
C Keith / E B Ouseley	5 strokes	4 down	
W W Keys / H Meikle	2 strokes	4 down	
T Robertson / S R Gordon	5 strokes	4 down	
R Peel / A C Owen	6 strokes	5 down	
W F Ross / T S Mackenzie	2 strokes	5 down	
F L Muir / H Blair	1 stroke	5 down	

CRICKET.

R. I. M. DOCKYARD Vs. GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS.

In the match played by the above teams on Saturday, Wadia for the Dockyard was in excellent form with the leather securing for 3 runs 6 wickets, 5 of them in in one over all. Clean bowled, 4 in succession. The game ended in a win for the R. I. M. Dockyard. Scores:—

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS.

Mr Netscher l-b-w Wadia	13
Mr Sorris b Mahmood	4
Mr Edie b Wadia	15
Mr B D'Souza b Wadia	0
Mr Edwards b Wadia	0
Mr Leslie (Capt) b Wadia	0
Mr Taylor b Wadia	0
Mr Troyal b Mahmood	0
Mr Lawrence b Mahmood	1
Mr Forbes, not out	0
Mr Woolen b Mahmood	0
Extra	1
Total	34

R. I. M. DOCKYARD.

Mr Palmankar l-b-w Netscher	10
Mr Pais b Netscher	7
Mr Wadia b Netscher	1
Lt Philbrick b Taylor	2
Capt Vines b Taylor	14
Mr Pearcey b Taylor	1
Mr Mahale, run out	16
Mr Mahmood b Netscher	8
Sub-Lt Turbett, run out	9
Mr Janardhan b Taylor	1
Mr Jayaker, not out	1
Extra	10
Total	80

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST C. C. vs. H. M. S. CUSTOMS C. C.

Bombay Improvement Trust C. C. met H. M. S. Customs C. C. on the Oval on Saturday and won by 83 runs. Mr. Kent's 25 was the top score for the Improvement Trust. Scores:—

H. M. S. CUSSOMS C. C.

Mr Spilling c Desai b Kasad	1
Mr Maidment c Watson b Prabhavalkar	14
Mr Dudley st Byramji b Desai	20
Mr Selkirk b Prabhavalkar	0
Mr Rodrigues b Prabhavalkar	1
Mr B Kanaji c and b Prabhavalkar	0
Mr Syed b Prabhavalkar	1
Mr Jarriock c Bharucha b Desai	3
Mr D'Costa, not out	7
Mr Wilson b Desai	0
Mr Stetkar b Rodrigues	2
Extras	1
Total	50

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST C. C.

Mr Kent c Rodrigues b Dudley	25
Mr Kasad b Dudley	4
Mr Watson c Maidment b Selkirk	4
Mr Parbhavalkar b Selkirk	4
Mr Sorabji c Jarriock, b Dudley	12
Mr Marathe l b-w Selkirk	19
Mr Bharucha, not out	16
Mr Desai b Selkirk	16
Mr Byramji c Wilson b Selkirk	16
Mr Fisher b Dudley	3
Mr Rodrigues b Dudley	0
Extras	14
Total	133

HINDU GYMKHANA vs. PARSI BARONET C. C.

This match was played yesterday on the Hindu Gymkhana ground.

Result: drawn. Scores:

HINDU GYMKHANA.

First innings.

Mr Agaskar d b w b Bharucha	31
Mr Mehta c Raja b Limji	73
Mr D Telang c Raja b Limji	27
Mr Pai b Wadia	2
Mr Talpade b Limji	6
Mr Wagle, not out	24
Mr D Shete d b w Limji	2
Mr Devekar, not out	15
Mr Daderker, Mr Shivram, Mr Darzelker	did not bat
Extras	2
Total	182

PARSI BARONET.

First Innings.

Mr. Wasain c Pai b Shivram	6
Mr. Daroowalla not out	41
Mr. Moolla c Shete b Shivram	0
Mr. Meheromji b Shivram	5
Mr. Raja c Wagle b Shivram	8
Mr. Mistry, not out	18
Mr. Bharucha, Mr. Limji, Mr. Wadia	did not bat
Extras	3
Total	81

FINAL MEETING OF THE MUD SPORTS.

Programme for Wednesday, 9th October at 5-30 p.m. (Weather permitting.)

1. Bending Race—Any competitor breaking or displacing a post will be disqualified.
2. Affinity Event.—Tent-pegging and Tilting at Ring—Lady to take ring. Gentleman to take peg.
3. Umbrella and Cheroot Race—(Ladies' Nomination)—Gentlemen assemble dismounted and with the assistance of their partners light cheroot and open umbrella. They then mount and ride given course. First past winning post with cheroot alight and umbrella open to win.

Competitors will please provide their own umbrellas.

4. Pony Scurry.—Handicap.

N. B.—This will be the last Pony Scurry before the Annual Meeting, and unless entries reach us on or before Tuesday, handicaps cannot be given.

5. Balaclava Melee.—Teams will assemble near Judge's Table when the bell rings. The first two teams will be provided nith jackets, masks and singiesticks. Masks will carry cockades of different colours. They will then mount and on the word "attack" each advances and endeavours to strike off his adversary's plume. Each competitor to retire when plume knocked off or when driven out of arena. The team with last man left in to win.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. J. S. McNeill, V. D., the Band of the G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Rifles. under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, will play during the afternoon.

J. HENDERSON GRAY,
CAPT. A. C. PRATT,
Honorary Secretaries.

VICTORIA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

Annual Athletic Sports.

The annual athletic sports of the students of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute came off in the compound of the Institute on Saturday afternoon. A very interesting programme was presented the items of which were keenly contested. A large numbes of ladies and gentlemen, interested in the Institute, were present and the Victoria Band, which attended, played selections of music at intervals which made the function more enjoyable. The card contained 15 events which were very interesting. Some of the items were very amusing indeed. At the conclusion of the competitions the Hon'ble Mr, Justice N. G. Chandavarkar gave away theprizes to the successful competitors. Mr. Dawson, one of the chief instructors of the Institute being the Honorary Secretary, was to a very great extent responsible for the success of the function and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar congratulated him on the success attained and for providing such an excellent programme thus enabling the spectators that afternoon to pass some very pleasant hours.

Mr. Dawson, replying to the compliment paid him by Mr. Chadavarkar proposed a vote of thanks for him and three times-three cheers were given for him and the other gentlemen who assisted the Secretaries in bringing about a thoroughly enjoyable athletic meeting.

BRIDGE.

"The Game of Bridge," a series of Special Articles by "Cut Cavendish," author of "How to win at Bridge," "Popular Bridge Player" etc., will be commenced in the "Bombay Gazette" of Friday next, October 11th:—

PROGRAMME:—

Oct. 11.—How the game is played.
" 18.—The declaration of no trumps.
" 25.—Red suit declarations.
Nov. 1.—Black suit declarations.
" 8.—The double and re-double.
" 15.—The original lead.
" 22.—Dealer and the play of the hand.
" 29.—Partners and the play of the hand.

HYDERABAD POLO TOURNAMENT.

Finals.

GOLCONDA BEAT 20TH DECCAN HORSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, October 6.

The finals in the Hyderabad Polo Tournament was played off on Saturday on the Futteh Maidan, Hyderabad, before a phenomenally large assembly of spectators. His Highness the Nizam was present as were also His Excellency the Prime Minister, the British Resident and the majority of Secunderabad and Hyderabad Society. The large body of police present were taxed to their utmost in keeping the crowd in order and they succeeded in doing so until the finish, when thousands of natives imbued with the keen sense of loyalty to their country broke through the police cordon and surged forward, the better to get a view of His Highness presenting the Cup to the winning team. But the crush was so great that His Highness had perforce to present the massive trophy in his private box.

No one went to the ground with any other idea than that the Golconda team would beat the 20th Deccan Horse, and the easy hopes of Golconda's supporters were not long in being realized. A certain amount of uneasiness was felt when Mr. Worgan for the 20th Deccan scored the first goal in fifteen seconds of play, but Golconda soon asserted its prowess and turned the tables in their own favour in the second chukker. The one goal before mentioned was the only point to the credit of the 20th Deccan Horse. Throughout the game, and wherever they moved on the field, they found themselves hemmed in on all sides. An elaborated description of the game would be quite futile, but the figures speak for themselves and the only comment I can make is that the 20th Deccan Horse were hopelessly outplayed and suffered a defeat by 11 goals to 1.

The excitement at the finish was intense and the roar of applause which went up at the conclusion of the game could be heard for miles. Result:—

Golconda .... 11 goals
20th Deccan Horse.................. 1 goal

CHAOS IN THE CHURCH.

The Carlisle Diocesan Conference began on Sept 7 in the fratery of the Cathedral. The Bishop of Carlisle presided over a large attendance of clergy and laity.

In the course of his address from chair, after dealing with some matters of local interest the Bishop of Carlisle said that, of all the dangers besetting the Church of England to-day, none was, in his judgment, comparable to its gradual denationalisation, by which he did not mean disestablishment or, disendowment, but something worse than either. Disendowment might rob poor parishes of the ministrations of religion, but otherwise it would keep the Church from leaning to heavily on the generosity of a dead past, and would tend to put larger powers and liberties into the hands of the laity. Disestablishment would mean a deliberate dissociation of the State from organised religion and an interference with religious liberty, for no voluntary religious community is as free and untrammelled as a State Church; but it would mean most probably a further reforming of the Church, which would go back to the Reformation, and not behind it nor underneath it. The condition of things to-day in the Church of England would not be tolerated in an unestablished Church which would be autonomous, and would be delivered from the bureaucratic rule from which it had suffered for a long period. He was opposed to both disendowment and disestablishment, though if they came he should not be overwhelmed with despair. But the denationalisation of the English Church was without any admixture of good whatever, because it meant sectarianism and the exclusive spirit. Time was when the vision of a Church universal seemed to be dawning on the world, but now the only Church which arrogated to itself the sole title of Catholic had degenerated into the most exclusively sectarian of all the churches. The spirit of denationalisation or sectarianism, partly derived from Rome, was the greatest of all the perils menacing the English Church to-day. Ever since the birth of the Tractarian movement that Church had been losing touch with and hold on the nation, and had been dwindling into a mere sect. The founders and disciples of that movement would prove, he was persuaded, to have been in the long run the most subtle, strong, though unconscious, adversaries the National Church ever had. The danger lay in their very goodness and nobility, in the fascination of their character and the splendour of their talents. All the clear benefits they had conferred on the Church might have been conferred without inflicting on it the injuries of exclusiveness and denationalisation. That movement was a kind of apotheosis of tradition, defying the Church, depreciating the religious character of the State, and ignoring the face that civil government is also an ordinance of God. These causes were swiftly putting the Church out of harmony with the nation. As the exclusive trade unionist would not work with the non-unionist, so the exclusive Tractarian would not worship with the Nonconformist. With each successive widening of the franchise Parliament had become less of a Church Senate and more of a Nonconformist Assembly. This result was no mere question of party politics, but the beginning of a great war beween clericalism and Christianity. When the recent Trade Union Congress voted for secular education by something like ten to one, the members of the majority voted not against Christianity, but against clericalism.

Dealing with the Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Act, the Bishop said that had he been in the House of Lords he should have spoken and voted against it, believing that it would tend to greater confusion than advantage. But Holy Scripture had left them free in the matter, and the national conscience, as declared by its elected representatives, was favourable to these marriages. Until the relation of the canon law to the law of the realm had been clearly and judicially defined, he could not speaking for himself, lay any clergyman under either personal or official censure for celebrating one of these marriages or allowing the use of his church for the purpose.

The Bishop urged, in conclusion, that the welfare of a nation depends on all classes alike sharing duly their rights and discharging duly their corresponding duties. To favour or to flatter either poor or rich, employers or employed, was social sectarianism, Yet so inveterate and deep-seated had the sectarian spirit become in the Tractarian movement that some of its most illustrious disciples were proclaiming it a kind of sin to possess property and a kind of piety to be poor, thus materialising the very foundations of religion. They were not only threatening the Church with disestablishment and disruption if they could not have their own interpretation of doubtful rubrics and their own way on the "six points" (not one of the whole six being even as much as mentioned in the New Testament), but, instead of making the Gospel equally a Gospel for all, they were proclaiming it to be preferentially on the side of one class in the nation to the depreciation of other classes. Under cover of humanitarianism the most disintegrating of social and ecclesiastical forces were being industriously introduced into the life of both the English Church and the English nation, to the great narrowing of Church and the great dividing of the nation.

The statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 17th August last, amounted to Rs. 2,862, being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 447. The total earnings from 1st July to 17th August last were Rs. 29,266, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 6,278.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. A Condy's Fluid Bath instantly imparts a Lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. Beware of dangerous substitutes. Permanganate of Potash Crystals are Poisonous, as Coroners' Inquests have proved. "Condys Fluid" contains NO Permanganate of Potash and is non-poisonous. Sold by all Chemists and Stores. See that Condy's Fluid is on the label. Condy's, Goswell Rd., London, Eng.

THE CONGRESS RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

Something very far from harmony appears to reign in the Congress camp at the present moment, says the *Pioneer*. There were squabbles, of course, last year but these had been patched up, and it was fondly hoped that Congress would be able to display to a sceptical world the spectacle of a happy family of politicians, united in their endeavours to serve their Motherland and capable of sustaining some at least of the pretensions they have so long and so persistently advanced. But it was not to be. The extremist declined to follow any moderate lead; he would be "aut Cæsar aut nullus." And so the contest for supremacy has begun again with a fierceness on the part of the stalwarts that augurs ill for the future happiness of the Congress fold. The stories of conflict that reach one through the medium of the native papers are naturally enough inconsistent with one another. Each party gets hold of the Press in turn and a different version is presented. Whatever be the truth of these interesting revelations they serve at least to show up the irreconcileable nature of the two main sections into which Congress is divided. Nagpur, if we are to believe some accounts, has been the scene of a sort of Donebrooke fair. The Reception Committee the other day convened a meeting which the extremists chose to regard as "unconstitutional." So much is certain: as to what followed the account differ. According to the Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee, the chairman was forcibly prevented from occupying his chair and the meeting was broken up, the rowdies collecting outside and "shamefully" insulting the prominent members of the Reception Committee. Another account adds the following pathetic details—"Vice-President Kolhatkar was shamefully assaulted and is confined to bed; Mr. Ghanasham, a big landowner of Wardha, was assaulted and made naked because he happened to be related to Mr. Padhye, a Moderate, and would not swear to be a Tilakite; Bhayaja Sate, a big banker and mill-director, was pelted with stones and beaten, and only let off on swearing to vote for Tilak; Mr. Dadabhoy, chairman-elect of the meeting, was pelted with stones and narrowly escaped injuries; Hanmanthrao, of Kamptee, got severe wounds." The extremist version, on the other hand, makes no mention of assault and battery. It was a milder affair altogether, the only thing remarkable about it being the "severely logical and hot discussion" which ensued as to the legality of the meeting, and which caused Mr. Chitnavis to acknowledge his mistake and dissolve the gathering. It is strange if this were all that Mr. Chitnavis should have resigned, as he appears to have done, his Presidency of the Reception Committee. The Bengali journals with their sympathies perhaps on the side of the rowdies pass over the affair in silence, but other native papers are not so discreet, and a loud wail is raised over the "disgraceful scenes" that are being enacted. The extremists, besides refusing to contribute to Congress funds, are credited with all sorts of schemes of violence ("dandeli"), and apprehension are entertained lest schism should spread still further among the Congress ranks. The prospects certainly do not look bright, and the note of despair of a Congress sympathiser—"is not then Mr. Morley justified in saying that we cannot work the elaborate machinery of the Government even for a week?—perhaps fitly sums up the situation."

LOST IN MID-AIR.

Polar Aeronauts' Escape.

LONDON, September 20.

Mr. Melvin Vaniman, chief engineer of the Wellman Polar Expedition, and one of the three men on board the airship America in her attempt to sail to the Pole in September, arrived in London to-day from Spitzbergen.

"We knew," he said in an interview with Reuter's representative, "that we ought to start from our base at Spitzbergen Pole wards between July 15th and August 20th. On August 19th we were ready to go at a few minutes' notice. Mr. Wellman, Mr Riesenberg, and myself had even written our farewell letters. We were only waiting for the wind to abate.

"At last, on the evening of September 1st, the wind fell. Before we retired for the night a fresh stock of sandwiches was put into the little cabine of the airship, and hot coffee and milk was prepared in cans in readiness for our first meal in the air."

"Early next morning every man went to his post, the final trial of the motors was made, and the America, with the Stars and Stripes flying at her stern, emerged from her home, a perfect air machine. A few minutes' later, Mr. Wellman, who commanded the airship, Mr. Riesenberg, who was responsible for the compasses and navigation, and myself, in charge of the engine-room bade farewell to our friends and went aboard."

"ALL READY!"

"After swinging the compass, the navigator reported all in readiness, and the steel cable was passed down to the steamer Express, which was to tow us clear of the land. Amid absolute silence—for special orders had been given that no one was to speak except the officer in command—the Express moved slowly off, and towed us round the headland into the unknown. As soon as the ship was clear, I took the opportunity to start the motors for the first time in the air. Immediately the America, with a slow gliding movement, forged ahead, passing the Express as though the latter was standing still. Instead of the Express towing us, we were in reality towing the steamer.

"We all now settled down for our voyage to the Pole. No anxiety nor nervousness was apparent, and the start was all that could be desired, except that snow was falling and threatening banks of mist and fog lay in the West. The tow rope was cast off, and the America ran free, her guide rope trailing in the water.

"For the first time in mid-air I set the motors at full speed. The America responded, and a few minutes the Express was out of sight. Some twenty minutes' later, on looking through the starboard window of the engine-room I saw that we were apparently drifting upon a high perpendicular mountain but the America cleared from the land and steered towards the open.

COMPASS NOT WORKING.

"For another fifteen minutes our voyage was continued under perfect conditions. Looking out of the opposite window of the engine-room I was astounded to see that we were drifting upon land in that direction. Mr. Wellman and Mr. Riesenberg informed me that they had just discovered that the compass was not working properly and they had not the remotest idea of their bearings. The only course was to endeavour to get again into communication with the Express. But where was she? The fog and snow were impenetrable. Luckily, a few minutes afterwards the weather lifted somewhat and we saw her about a mile away. Again the fog closed in the Express vanished, the wind freshened, our ship blew round, and we were utterly ignorant as to our course.

"We realised that both the ship and ourselves were in imminent danger. We knew that we were surrounded by high mountains, hidden away from us in the mist, and we were also aware that we were drifting rapidly on to a glacier. Our motors were stopped, and our anchor let go the emergency valve was opened, and the balloon began to settle."

"Twice we touched the glacier slightly, with no other shock than a gently, rebound. Then an incision deflating the balloon was made. With a mighty roar the gas escaped, while the envelope fell gracefully and clear of the airship itself, leaving the three of us standing on her deck. We had been in the air for two and a quarter hours. Roped together, rescuers from the Express climbed up and picked their way across the glacier to where our airship was resting. The airship was practically undamaged."

"Whatever critics may say, and there seem to be many who know more about this affair than we do, our experiences have proved to our satisfaction that we have an airship which is capable of making the journey to the Pole and back again, given normal weather conditions. Even our critics must admit that we have done our best, and that we are sincere. I sincerely trust that nothing will occur to prevent my having the honour of being a member of the crew of the America on her next voyage to the Pole."

OIL FUEL IN BRITISH NAVY.

London, Sept. 20.

Is the British Navy on the eve of a new departure—the substitution of oil for coal as to the fuel with which to raise steam in the boilers of its warships? The question is raised by the statements which, according to the "Evening Standard," have been published in the American Press, including certain semi-official organs, to the effect that the British Admiralty has obtained important oil concessions in Nigeria, and that the British Government, acting on expert advice, will substitute oil for Welsh coal at all naval bases.

In naval circles at Portsmouth the American report is ridiculed as premature. At Devonport inquiries proved that the American report had caused no surprise.

In South Wales no perturbation is displayed at the report. The Admiralty has just placed their contracts for coal for 1908, and the quantity ordered was as great or greater than in past years.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale [depot] 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WORLD'S CHAMPION CLUB SWINGER.



Unfailing Vigour and Endurance—

To be supreme in one thing, *to do it better than anyone else*, is to enjoy that sense of power which comes to every man who has battled triumphantly into the front rank. Many men get into the front rank, but few stop there, because *the spurt has left them too weak and nerveless to hold the position won.* If there is an individual man who knows, more than anyone else, how to keep to the front, that man is Tom Burrows, the World's Champion Club Swinger, whose feats of physical prowess are monuments of endurance and vigour, and whose emphatic assurance that he "would certainly have broken down but for a few timely doses of Phosferine," embodies experience which practical folk should profit by. Tom Burrows can do one thing better than anyone else, he has won his way into the front rank, and *has the endurance and energy to stay there*, and when he and other famous present day athletes state that "Phosferine increases one's powers of endurance magnificently, and enables one to withstand the effects of fatigue" it is irresistible proof of the tonic's extraordinary energising properties.

How Acquired and Retained.

TOM BURROWS, the World's Champion Club Swinger, writes:—"I am constantly being asked how it is I manage to go on swinging my clubs for 50 and 60 hours without rest, and yet apparently without showing any signs of nervous exhaustion. I have found it very difficult to get properly to sleep after completing a long swing, owing to a mechanical muscular action which sets my arms swinging again as soon as I have dropped off. Of late I have not been troubled so frequently in this manner, not even after my two and a half days (61½ hours) swing at Olympia on January 23-25, for the World's Championship. I chiefly ascribe this recent improvement to the wonderful beneficial effect which Phosferine has always exerted, both before and after any one of my feats. I must confess there were times when I should certainly have broken down but for a few timely doses of Phosferine. The tonic winds me up, in a manner of speaking, and undoubtedly increases my powers of endurance magnificently, and also enables me to withstand the effects of fatigue surprisingly well. At Buenos Ayres, in June 1906, I swung 4lb. clubs for 59 continuous hours, and immediately continued without a stop in an extra two hours display and fancy club swinging contest against Macrae. I won that match, but it was a close call, and I am convinced that without a dose or two of Phosferine I could never have got through. I leave for South Africa to-morrow, and have some big matches there, and I am taking Phosferine with me."—July 9, 1907.

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A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Brain-Fag
Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
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and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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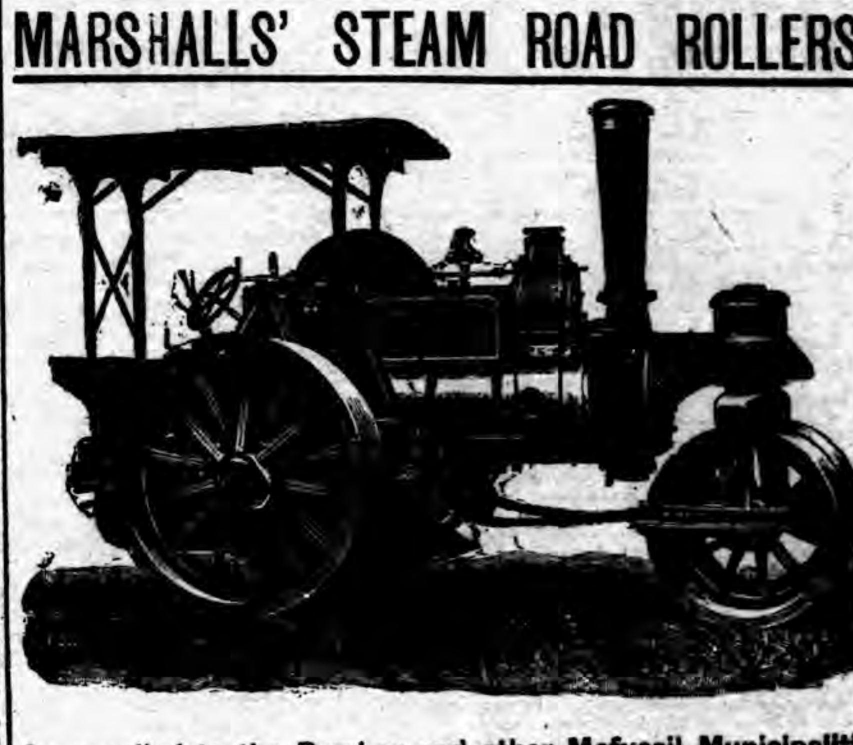
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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, [illegible] improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, [illegible] spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations [illegible] their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

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Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

THE ARREST OF VON VELTHEIM.

Amazing Career.

The extradition of Von Veltheim, the slayer of Mr. Woolf Joel, arrested in Paris on a charge of blackmailing Mr. Solly Joel, has not yet been arranged.

No novelist has portrayed a career as adventurous as has been Von Veltheim's. The world has "been his oyster," the five continents in turn the stage upon which he has played more strange parts than fall to the lot of twenty ordinary men.

The following account of his romantic life story is compiled from his evidence under cross-examination at his trial for the murder of Mr. Joel at Johannesburg, and from the depositions in the divorce cases in which he has figured in England.

He was born, he said in his evidence, in some part of Germany in the year 1858, and was educated at Brunswick. He entered the German Navy, leaving it on the pretext of joining the army, but went abroad instead, and travelled in Russia in 1881 with a well-known English journalist. In 1885 he said he fought as a volunteer against Servia, in the Bulgarian army under Prince Alexander, and was wounded at the battle of Tirnova, and again at the battle of Pirot. When the war ended he went to Bucharest, and thence went to London.

In the spring of 1886 he sailed from London to West Australia in the British steamer Orianic. From Perth he said he cabled to England to persons whose names he would not give, for £400, obtained the money, and with Captain Noyes, of the Royal Artillery, made an adventurous trip into the Never-Never Land, the Central deserts of Australia.

Returning to Perbh, he met and married a Miss Yearsley. He deserted her in Sydney, and sailed to Zanzibar in the hope of joining Stanley's Emin Pasha relief expedition. He was too late, however, and went on to Cape Town, and from there travelled to New Orleans, where he obtained a post as agent for a shipping company in a town in Argentina. This was in 1891.

His movements for the next four years are not quite clear, but during that time he appears to have visited India, Java, and Japan. In 1895 he went once again to England, and sailed from Plymouth for Cape Town on April 18, 1897.

STRANGE VICISSITUDES.

Through all these wanderings he had to work for a livelihood, and experienced strange vicissitudes. At one point he worked as a dock labourer, while at New Orleans some months afterwards, he secured an important post in Argentina, with a large number of men under his control.

In 1895 he married a Greek lady named Mavrogordato, who obtained a divorce against him in 1897, but in the previous year he had married again, his third wife being a German lady named Schiffer. The ceremony was performed at the St. Giles's registrar's office in London. All this time his time deserted Australian wife was alive.

The next two years contain the strangest chapters of this strange man's history. In September, 1897, naked body of a man, fast bound with ropes, was found floating in the Thames off Wapping Stairs. It was formally identified as Von Veltheim's by his third wife, but, as the reader knows, Von Veltheim had already sailed for South Africa.

At his trial Von Veltheim told of a double who exactly resembled him, and who, by a strange coincidence, bore the name which he himself used. That statementmay or may not affect the Thames mystery, which has never been solved.

At the time of the occurrence Von Veltheim was serving with the Bechuanaland police. He went to Johannesburg in March, 1898, and there shot Mr. Joel in the circumstances already described in yesterday's "Daily Mail." He told a story of a plot to overthrow the Boer Government, in which a great Power, presumably Britain, was concerned, and was acquitted of the murder. Women threw their arms round his neck as he stepped from the dock, and men entertained him lavishly.

He was, however, expelled from the Transvaal, and went to Delagoa Bay, thence to Madagascar, whence he was deported by the French in 1899. He attempted to enter the Transvaal on several occasions, but was detected and expelled each time.

Since that year he has remained in comparative obscurity, until his arrest on Thursday night on the Paris boulevards, but in 1892 his third wife (Miss Schiffer), obtained a divorce from him, the Australian wife, Miss Yearsley, appearing in London to testify against him.

CENTRAL ASIAN NOTES.

DEATH OF A PERSIAN MINISTER.

Teheran, September 14 (Reuter).—Mushir ed Dowleh, ex-Grand Vizier, died rather suddenly last night. The doctor at the British Legation states that death was due to heart failure.

TURCO-PERSIAN FRONTIER DISPUTE.

Teheran, September 19 (Reuter).—At to-day's sitting of the Persian Parliament Syed Abdullah Mujtehed, the Imam Zumah of Khoi, and other influential members, again censured the Govenment for its delatoriness in regard to the alleged Turkish violation of the frontier, and insited that the Government should state categori cally whether it was able to take adequate measures or not. Different speakers pointed out that the reason given for the Government's inactivity was want of money; but they declared that if all the high officials, governors, military commanders, and princes who enriched themselves by oppressing the people and appropriating Government money would help sufficient funds might easily be raised.

The members of the House, it was notified, would wait until Saturday, and then if nothing had been done they would appeal to the people to help provide the funds necessary for putting into the field and maintaining a force sufficient to expel the enemy.

Representatives from many patriotic leagues and societies were present and cheered the reference to the proposed organisation of a force of volunteers. The people of Azerbaijan are being kept quiet with difficulty, and the excitement is growing.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

A RUSSIAN WARNING.

The Teheran correspondent of the "Times" wrote on Aug. 24:—In view of the increasing anarchy in various districts adjoining Russian territory, and notably in the province of Azerbaijan, where the Christian population has appealed to the Russian Consular authorities at Tabriz for assistance and protection, the Russian Legation has not only called the serious attention of the Persian Government to this dangerous state of affairs, but it has taken the remarkable step of conveying a direct warning to the National Assembly. A memorandum was handed by the dragoman of the Russian Legation to the President of the Mejlies stating that the Russian Government followed with nothing but friendly interest the reforming labours of the National Assembly, but it had observed with regret that under the new "regime" disorders had occurred in the northern provinces of Persia, of which the continuance could not fail to affect Russian interests. If the Persian authorities, it was added were unable to put down these disturbances with their own resources, it might become necessary for Russia to take steps for military intervention.

The Russian dragoman expressed the hope that the President of the National Assembly would communicate this memorandum to the Chamber, but the President, while acknowledging the friendly spirit which had no doubt prompted the Russian Legation, suggested that certain passages should be amended, so as to deprive the document of the somewhat minatory character they imparted to it. He is stated to have even reminded the Russian dragoman of recent incidents during an analogous period of constitutional transition in Russia, which had occurred in the Caucasus and at Baku, and in which Persian subjects had suffered severely, as justifiying an appeal to the forbearance, of the Russian Government. The Russian dragoman agreed to the Persident's request so far as to undertake to convey his message to the Russian Minister, but it still remains to be seen whether the latter will be willing to withdraw his memorandum.

STANDARD OIL DISCLOSURES.

New York, September 20.—At to-day's hearing of the Standard Oil case it transpired that Mr. John D. Rockefeller's present holdings in the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey are 247,692 shares, which is a little over one-fourth of the total number of shares outstanding. It appeared from the testimony that the profits of the company since 1882 have amounted to about 900,000,000 dols.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE NEW EAR-RING FASHION.

The handwriting on the wall of fashion predicts the vogue of the long ear-ring which dangles a couple of inches or more below the ear. How the quaint old fashion of the long ear-ring came to banish the little single-stone stud of diamonds, pearls, or turquoise from the ears of the fashionable is not quite clear. A certain pretty actress, poking about an antique dealer's shop in an old-world town, came across some specimen of Flemish jewellery of a bygone generation, including among other things, a pair of long filigree ear-rings of curious design, relics of the old association between Spain and the Netherlands, brought them to London, and there started the fashion of the long ear-ring. That is one version of how the fad for the long pendant ear-ring was launched, but as a matter of fact the fashionable woman has for some time past sought inspiration in the jewel case of her great-grandmother, and the long ear-ring is only another indication of the prevailing trend. London for once leads the way in introducing the new form of trinket, and Paris and New York meekly follow suit. The long pendant ear-ring which is already to be seen in considerable variety in the shops may be simply of gold and silver in exquisite filigree work, or it may be set with precious stones. Sometimes a single jewel is suspended from a slender gold or platinum chain. Only this week a leading West End firm carried out an order for a topaz pendant ear-ring, suspended from a single diamond stud, which fastened in the ear by a thin gold chain an inch and a half in length. The full length of the ear-ring was three inches. The rose-pink coral which is so popular this season, suspended from white coral, is used in the same way, and cut jet and black pearls from another combination. A pretty variation of the pendant ear-ring, and one that Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, still better remembered as Miss Alice Roosevelt, is reputed to have launched, requires tree circular cut stones of graduated sizes for each ear-ring. The smallest stone fits stud fashion into the ear, and this is connected by this gold chains with the two larger stones. Mrs. Potter Palmer is among the society leaders who wear stones suspended in this fashion. A beautiful pair of the new ear-rings was carried out in this design in diamonds held in an invisible setting and suspended one below the other by a platinum chain. With every movement of the wearer, the diamonds flash fire. The pendant ear-ring is already inordinately long, but the vogue of the ear-ring that touches the shoulder is predicted.

THE NEW SEASON'S MATERIALS.

Beautiful autumn materials for day or evening wear are to be seen in all the West-end shops. The display includes transparent chiffon robes, striped with velvet, and lovely robes of silver tissue embroidered in delicate colourings. The chiffon and velvet robes are made serviceable by being protected at the bottom of the skirts with hems of velvet, and many other transparent materials are finished with deep hems of glace silk to tone or in a contrasting shade. Striped materials are having a great vogue, and very effective designs are offered in different widths, while among the most recent innovations displayed there is a lovely faced cloth in three artistic shades—"Ecaille," "Japon," and "Corfu" These colours are very beautiful, and embroidery with raised flowers in several harmonizing shades come to match, and filet lace tinted to the same soft tones. The shade now known as "Ecaille" is an exquisite golden brown, "Japon" is a very becoming old China blue, while "Corfu" is a wonderful shade of wine red. Fine tweeds and velvets are combined together in many of the windows, and they harmonize admirably. Heavier tweeds and face-cloths are in the same happy juxtaposition. A length of sontache here, a little silver or gold braiding there—these are welcome signs. But the velvet gown and the velvet mantle are still more to be welcomed, for they bring in the reign of good lace and rich trimming, and mean good business for the dressmaker rather than patronage for the tailor. For full-dress occasions nothing can surpass velvet, with its rich bloom effects and exquisite variety of shades. The range in shades of brown, from russet to gold, is something little short of the marvellous, and yet the tones of violet are almost more varied still. Furs and lace and velvet will make even the plainest wearer look handsome.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

List of Messages remaining Undelivered in the Central Telegraph office Bombay;—

From Poona to Mensaheb, from Bijapur to Jamnes, from Cocanada to Khabardar, from Barrabanki to Mahdudali Karimbux Merchant, from Secundrabad to Yamsa Amirchand, from Deolali to Ardeshir M. Iranee C. Harmusji Street, from Rangoon to Aldirbaji Nullbazar, from Hoshangabad to Narotum Ketghon, from Amritsar to Tricumdas Gordhandas, from Hyderabad to Haji Abdulhusen 190 Palaguli, from Basti to Ramkishen Ramlal, from Anand to Valibhai Suleman Cheborgali Bhendibazar naka, from Sidbapur to Koli Ratna Roopa Malargagdi.

BILIOUSNESS AND INDIGESTION.

Bile Beans Are an Ideal Remedy for Stomach and Liver Troubles in Winter.

The chilling winds, keen frost, and driving sleet and snow, often aggravate, and possibly cause biliousness, indigestion, and liver chill. Bile Beans are a seasonable tonic, because they so tone up the stomach and liver as to enable them to accomplish their work in a thoroughly satisfactory manner during the severest weather. The great value of Bile Beans will be gathered from the story told to a "Norwitch Mercury" reporter by Mrs. H. L. Cator, a farm-teamsman's wife, living at Black Hall Cottage, Fundenhall, Norwich.

"For many years I suffered severely from indigestion and biliousness," said Mrs. Cator. "After meals I was sick and dizzy and had such violent pains in the stomach that I could not bear the pressure of my clothes, and would lie on the floor, rolling and writhing in agony. All sorts of foods were distasteful, and brought on sickness. The attacks became so bad that I thought it would be a relief to die, for life was a misery. I was dreadfully weak and thin, and my breath was very short. Even in bed I could get no rest when the attacks came on; and in the morning I awoke weary and unrefreshed.

"I tried many remedies, but nothing brought me relief until I took Bile Beans. From the first the pain and sickness were less severe, and as I persevered the attacks became less and less frequent. My appetite improved, and my sleep became regular and undisturbed. The bilious attacks gradually grew less regular and milder, until they finally ceased altogether, and for six months I have not had the least sign of pain. I owe my cure entirely to Bile Beans, as since I started taking them I have taken no other medicine." If you are ill or ailing, commence a course of Bile Beans to-day, and so ensure a winter of robust health. All chemists stock Bile Beans at Re. 1/- per box, or Rs. 2/4 for box containing 3 times the quantity. Refuse all substitutes.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Bile-Beans Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Bile-Beans.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 7th Oct., 1907.

BILE-BEANS for BILIOUSNESS

BY THE WAY.

A 3,000-YEAR-OLD MEAL.

Professor Gilmore's mammoth, like another famous one, seems to have been still embedded in the ice when first found. We have in the South Kensington Museum some hair of the mammoth which, Schumachoff found near the mouth of the Lena in 1799. But it took four years to thaw that monster out. A couple of years later another traveller came upon the remains. Bogged three thousand years before, and frozen in its grave, it had now served as food for living animals: for the dogs of the natives, for bears and wolves and foxes. The skeleton and skin and hair on the side upon which, after thawing, it had fallen, remained; and all were conveyed over 7000 miles to the museum at St. Petersburg. The entire carcase measured nine feet four inches in height. Though the skin and hair had been much trodden into the ground, it was possible to recover sixty pounds' weight of the latter, and enough skin to make a heavy burden for ten men. The tusks were two inches longer than height of the beast.

A GREAT FIND.

The most fascinating story of the recovery of a mammoth relates to days of sixty-one years ago, when a young Russian engineer, Benkendorf, saw the Lena give up its dead. There had been exceptionally warm weather in the north of Siberia, and the river, swollen by melting snow and ice and torrential worm rains, swept out of its old channel and carved a new one, carrying to the sea vast quantities of its former banks, and furrowing up the thawing bogs over which it raced as if they had been quick sands. As he made his way in a steam cutter against the current, Benkendorf saw the head of a mammoth appear above the flood. Rush upon rush of water more and more released the body. Its hind legs were still embedded when he saw it, but twenty-four hours liberated these. There was the mammoth, just as it had died, thousands of years before. It had sunk, feet first, into a bog. The ooze had frozen over it; successive tides had heaped soil and vegetation upon it. Bone and flesh and heir were perfect. They secured it; They cut off its tusks; they dissected it and found in its stomach the last meal it had eaten, young shoots of the fir and pine, and masticated fir-cones. They were still at their work when the river, spreading further, engulfed them. The men escaped, but the waters surged over the mammoth and carried it for carrion to the sea.

THERE HE BLOWS.

Nobody can say with any degree of accuracy why the mammoth, which had so great a range and lived in such vast numbers, died out. Climate was not alone to blame; we can only assume that voracity of men and other carnivora was responsible. But are the mammoths all dead? There is a story to the contrary. In the bitterly cold lands flanking the Behring Sea, it is said, the last herd of mammoths roams. Far up in Alaska the mammoth exists in gloomy solitude, the hunting Indians say. Mr. Gambier Bolton cites the story, and fondly speculates upon its feasibility. Four years ago an Indian Hunter brought into one of the Alaskan trading ports the report that he had actually seen the mammoths running along the desolate coast of the Arctic Ocean. His description of the creatures exactly tallied with the mammoths of the museum which the Indian had never seen. Probably it is not true. It is better that we should never prove it. Undiscovered by man, the last of the mammoths may be safe; discovered, the survivors of the prehistoric family would speedily be added to the merciless tally of the big game hunter, and the fascinating speculation that such creatures live for ever ended.

SUPERIOR WILES.

The Arabs who described the French war balloon at Casa Blanca as a tent in the air must have imagined that the abode of the Prophet was taking visible shape before the eyes of men. Such an incident ought to have been turned to account by the French. The untutored mind is easily subdued by that which it cannot comprehend. Red Indians on the war path whom General Miles had induced to attend a palaver were completely subjugated by hearing the telephone transmit voices; the Great Spirit, they inferred, was on the side of the Palefaces for here was his work manifested. A pioneer in Africa got many a good day's work out of his Kaffir boys during his absence by setting up a glass eye to watch over them; while another subdued the raging of the heathen by summoning fire from heaven—the fire from heaven taking the shape of a flame kindled by the aid of a powerful pocket lens which concertrated the sun light upon some dry undergrowth.

MATRIMONIAL PROBLEMS.

The question has been asked in more than one letter, "If, under the new Act, a widower may marry his deceased wife's sisters, why may not a widow marry her deceased husband's brother?" Is it not a fact that such marriages have not been rare? A friend tells the writer of a woman who married three brothers in turn, but one has not been able to verify the story. Another point: If a man divorce his wife, may he marry the sister of the divorce woman? Does divorce make the first wife legally dead to the man she espoused? Colonial opinion of the new Act will be interesting. An Australian statesman told us not long ago that the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill was the danger from which, more than any other, there was a possibility of Imperial disruption; that the measure being the law of the land in the Colonies, the latter felt it a monstrous outrage that the issue of such marriages should not be regarded in the Motherland as legitimate issue.

DEEP SEA PLUNDER.

They that go down to the sea in ships ought now to go deeper. We have just had a shower of meteors. Some meteors contain diamonds. We have the word for it of men like Sir William Crookes and Professors Foote and Friedel that that mightly fallen star by which the Canon Deablo, in Arizona, is ploughed deep, shows traces of diamonds. There being more sea-space than land in the world, naturally a greater proportion of meteors falls into the water than upon the dry land. And before now fallen stars have been recovered from the waste of waters. From the deep abyss of ocean which the dust of crumbling continents rarely reaches, the Challenger recovered fallen stars. In the silent depths lay the star-dust fallen from the heavens, insoluble granules of iron in which æons had failed to work a change. If the shot from the celestial bombardments may be gathered thus, why not the diamonds which, the scientists tell us, lurk gleaming in them? They that go down to the sea in ships ought just now to go deeper.

CHEATING THE CLOCK.

His modesty will doubtless prevent his laying claim to the idea, but the author of our "Round About" was really the first to suggest in these columns that we should play that little trick with time elaborated and systematised in "Cheating the Clock." The first suggestion was that we should go to bed by day and sit up by night, to get a new conception of the glories and wonders of London. But not even "Round About" first thought of the plan. It was invented, for quite different reasons, by three dear old ladies who reside in a London suburb. They live in a neighbourhood in which the natural delicacy of the police prevents any presumptuous interference with the industrious burglar in the pursuit of his nightly calling. The old ladies do not wish to be burgled. They think that there is less risk by day than by night, so they go to bed when the world is well aired, and keep vigil while the rest of us lie sleeping.

GESTICULATION.

[Why should we not teach our children to gesticulate? asks the *Academy*.]

Ye critics who will not admit
The merits of my Muse,
And me the coronet of wit
Persistently refuse,
Accept this warning! Ye may fall
Before avenging fates
When in the lists, with doubled fists,
A bard gesticulates!
And Dora, where in days gone by
I whispered honeyed words,
Or wished, as lovers will, to fly
Like unencumbered birds,
I now propose to be as mute
As Hodge upon a gate,
Before your charms; but lips and arms
Shall both gesticulate.

—A. W. B., in the *Tribune*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Farquhar 3,757 tons, Captain J. L. Wadge, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Glasgow with a general cargo.

The Austrean Lloyds S. N. Cos. steamer Maria Yalerie 2,643 tons Captain P. Giurgevich arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Trieste with a general cargo and passengers. She sailed on the 5th instant for calcutta &c. with the same bottom Cargo.

The Hall Line steamer Worsley Hall, 2,238 tons, Captain W. Sullavan arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Glasgow via Mauritius with a cargo of sugar and 12 deck passengers.

The steamer Housatome, 2,575 tons Captain J. B. Henry arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Kustandji with a cargo of petroleum inbulk.

The Wilson Line steamer Alisto 2,841, tons Captain A Hick arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Hull via Karachi with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa 936 tons Captain H McDearmid arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers. Lieutenant Monie, Major Pattmall, Mrs. Graham Sergeant and Mrs. Hawkins and infant, Mr. J. Fincloa, Mr. Gibbs, Mrs. Cope and 226 deck.

The Anchor Line steamer Castaba 4,081 tons Captain F. Blight sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer S. and P. S. N. Co's steamer Ahmadi 1,640 tons Captain T. Hughes, sailed on Saturday for Jedah, with 182 pilgrims.

The steamer Budrie 1,613 tons Captain C. Born will sail to-day for Jedah, with 853 pilgrims.

The Wilson Line steamer Tycho 2,029 tons Captain W. E. Maclalen, sailed on the 5th instant for Hull via Karachi with a general cargo.

The steamer Ocean Prince 3,288 ton Captain C. Lambert sailed on the 5th instant for Philadelphia with a general cargo,

The steamer Sanctoria 2 377 tons Captain W. Ward will sail to-day for Calcutta in Ballast.

The B I S N Co.'s; steamer Scindia 2,050 tons Captain H. Maude arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers,

The Florio Rubattino S. N. Co's steamer Ischia, 4,278 tons Captain P Francesco arrived in harbour yesterday from HongKong, with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

The Florio Rubattino S. N. Co's steamer D Boldino 2,684 tons, Captain A Lagaho arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamss Dwarka 759 tons Captain W. Moxon, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi &c., with a general cargo and 54 passengers and 148 horses.

The Anchore Line steamer Britania 1,969 tons Captain R. J. Garrick arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow with a general cargo and 3 horses.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday, 4th October, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—October 5.

Capri	2781	Belsito	F & R S N Co
Falls of Moness	3457	Hare	Shaw Wallace & Co
Goalpara	1358	Morrison	M M & Co
Ipswick	513	Wallace	Shah S N Co
Lalpoora	2124	Hodgson	Calcutta M M & Co
Nizam	2 41	McLennan Turner	M & Co
Onipenta	3420	Hill	M M & Co
Peninsular	2019	Palmer	P & O Co
Shahnoor	2783	Foster	Shah S N Co
Shahjehan	2566	Davison	Shah S N Co
Shah Najam	2751	Davison	Shah S N Co
Shah Ameer	1922	Pilling	Shah S N Co
Shah Nasir	2 55	Grant	Shah N N Co
Warora	2565	Reddock	M M & Co
Hansatonic	2575	Henry	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—October 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Shah Naway	2523	Baldoin	Jedda	10-10	The Shah S N Co
B	Clan Farquhar	3757	Wadge	Chittagong	10-10	F M & Co
F	Worsley Hall	2238	Sullivan	N F		K N & Co
L	Alecto	2341	Hick	Hull via K'chi	16-10	F M & Co
O	Bahaduri	629	Fakeera	Repairing	N F	Bo S N Co
P	King Robert	2534	Saunders	Mostyn Deep	12-10	K N & Co
Q	Monsoori	1735	Geddie	R S Ports	11-10	B & P S N Co
	H W P D					
	Kaveri	153	Mahomed	B'nagar	8-10	Bo S N Co Ld
	Satranji	547	Hoosein	Mangalore	7-10	Bo S N Co Ld
	M W D D					
	Seirstad	617	Learsen	Bangkok	7-10	F E Campbell & Co
	H W V D					
	Lhasa	936	Diarmid	K'chi	7-10	M M & Co
	Offside Q					
	Puri	643	Ahmed	N F		Bo S N Co
	VICTORIA DOCK.					
4	Drumcondra	2964	Taylor	A'werp	8-10	W & A G & Co
8	Coniscliffe	2512	Pottinger	D'kirk	12-10	W & A G & Co
10 & 11	Devanha	4785	Hide	Shanghai	15-10	P & O Co
12	Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	12-10	P & O Co
14	Budsie	1613	Born	Jedda	7-10	G Jeewanjee

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Clan Farquhar s	Wadge	Glasgow, Aug 29
	Maria Valerio s	Giurgevich	Trieste, Sept 12
	Worsley Hall s	Sullivan	Mauritius, &c
	Housatonic s	Henry	Kustendji, Sept 14
5	Alecto s	Hick	Hull, Sept 3
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid	Karachi, Oct 3
6	Britannia s	Garrick	Glasgow,
	Dwarka s	Moxon	Busreh, Sept 28
	D Balduno	Lagoho	Genva, Sept 18
	Ischia s	Francesco	Honkong, Sept 5
	Scindia s	Maude	Calcutta, Sept 6

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Cardium s	Daniel	Arroe Bay, &c
	Sirsa s	Emmett	Calcutta, &c
	Ujina s	Kendall	Calcutta
	Moltkafels s	Schwarz	Calcutta, &c
	Oriental s	Tocque	Aden
	Ocean Prince s	Lambert	Philadelphia
	Maria Valerio s	Giurgevi h	Calcutta, &c
	Tycho s	Maclalen	Hull via Karachi
	Ahmadi s	Hughes	Jedah
6	Castalia s	Blight	Marseilles
	Caspian s	Young	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Saturday:—

Steamer Budrie, Born, for Jedah
„ Sanctoria, Ward, for Calcutta

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ADEN SUNDAY, SEPT 22.

Arrivals Date.	Vessels.	From	Departures Date.	To
July 23	Wismann	Hodeidah	17	Benadier Coast
25	Amatoma Maru	Christina	13	Japan
Aug. 28	Mayo R I M S	Perim		
Sept. 9	H M S Proserpine	Berbera		
14	Shah Allum	Jeddah	16	Karachi
15	Shaik Berkhud	Perim		Perim
	Falcon	Berbera		Somali Coast
	Africa	Somali Coast	20	Benadir Coast.
	Mooltan	London	15	Sydney
16	Khedive	Hamburg	16	Durban
	Woodcock	Hodeidah	17	Hodeidah
	Rahmanieh	Red sea Ports	18	Red Sea Ports
17	Cobato	Venice	17	Calcutta
	Clan Macnal	Galle		London
	General	Zanzibar		Hamburg
	Goodwin	Batavia		Port Said
18	Flavio Gioio	Mussawa	18	Mussowa
	Canadian	Hamburg		Persian Gulf
	Claver hill	Sourabga		Boston
	Binger	D'Jibouti	19	D'Jibouti
	Dunera	London	18	Calcutta
19	Shahristan	Cardiff	19	Persian Gulf
	Kanzler	Durban		Hamberg
	Egypt	Bombay		London
20	Kilchatton	Perim		
	Polynesion	Yokohama	20	Marseil es
	Falcon	Bulhar		Berbera
	Moshtari	Busreh	21	Jeddah
21	Roon	Bremen		Yokohama
	Woodcock	Hodeidah	23	Mucalla
	Liguria	Bombay		Genoa

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCT. 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—45 bales wool Jodhowji Kara; 40 bales wool D Nagjee.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—221 casks salted skins Nizamudin and Co; 90 cwts horns J M Rehimtoola.

FOR HULL.

Tycho s—2,000 cwts castorseed S Leberchand.

Consliffe s—1,573 cwts cottonseed Ralli Brothers; 4,018 cwts cottonseed W Bechar.

FOR ANTWERP.

Drumcondra s—2,000, cwts bran L Dreyfuss and Co.; 110 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 1,007 cwts myrabollams W Bechar; 3 bales twist Bettoni Gorio and Co; 250 bales hemp K Visram and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Drumcondra s—170 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 2,600 cwts mowraseed Ralli Brother 215 cwts poppyseed John Fachiri.

[illegible]

Devanha s—194 [illegible] and Co.

[illegible]

[illegible]

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

The Great Hair Producer & Restorer.

The Finest Dressing. Specially Prepared and Delicately Perfumed. A Luxury and a Necessity to every Modern Toilet.

"HARLENE" produces Luxuriant Hair. Prevents it Falling Off and Turning Grey. Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache. The World-Renowned Remedy for Baldness. For Preserving, Strengthening and Rendering the Hair Beautifully Soft; for Removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc.; also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour.



UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE —AND— SUPPLIED DIRECT TO

H.M. The Queen of Greece
H.I.H. The Grand Duchess George of Russia
H.R.H. Princess Hohenlohe
H.R.H. The Crown Prince of Greece
H.H. Princess Windischgraetz
H.R.H. The Duchess of Sparta
H.I.H. The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin
H.I.H. Prince George of Greece
H.I.H. Princess di Sipino
Princess Anna Hohenlohe, &c.

H.R.H. Princess Marie of Greece writes:—"Messrs. Edwards' Preparation, 'Harlene,' for the Hair, has given entire satisfaction."

MRS. LANGTRY writes: "Previous to using 'Harlene' my hair had become brittle, and was falling off. I have used your preparation daily for eighteen months, and my hair is quite restored. I cannot recommend 'Harlene' too highly."

H.I.H. The Grand Duchess George of Russia writes: "Please send at once six bottles of 'Harlene,' the same as formerly sent to H.I.H. when Princess Marie of Greece."

1/-, 2/6 & 4/6 per Bottle, from Chemists and Stores all over the world, or sent direct on receipt of Postal Order.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., —95 & 96,— High Holborn, London, W.C.

Made with the same unfailing care for half-a-century.

Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch

You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.

Really wholesome Confectionery — Lancet

Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle."

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„ PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad.

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ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL.

28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c

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A dash of LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE in Soda Water.



Try it!

By Royal Warrant to H.M. THE KING

Icilma

Natural Beauty is the perfection of Beauty. The exquisite Icilma Specialities restore the skin to its natural purity and keep it cool, clear and safe in all climates.

Icilma Fluor Cream is utterly different to all other preparations for it contains neither oil, grease, animal fat, nor harmful salts but owes its wonderful beautifying powers to the well-known Icilma Natural Water.

Icilma Fluor Cream is a snowy deliciously perfumed cream; it cleanses, cools and softens the skin; it prevents roughness, redness and sunburn; it cannot grow hair. For preserving the dainty tints of the complexion and preventing the objectionable "shine" when warm it is unequalled. To men it is a soothing delight after shaving. The delightful sense of freshness which its unique natural elements impart and its soothing healing action render it a necessity to all who wish to preserve a natural complexion in hot or variable climates. Invaluable against Prickly Heat and Insect Bites.

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THE SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

E INDIAN BISON.

The terms "bison," "buffalo" and "ox" are ed by English sportsmen in Asia very loosly, and e frequently find the one term applied to the in- viduals of one of the other quiet distinct groups. is so in this case, for though the gaur of India e pyoung of Burma, and the seladang of Malay e commonly called the Indian bison, they are parently distinct from that group. The true ons in the Old World are those animals ("Bos nasus") confined to Lithuania and the Caucasus, d perhaps the yak of Thibet, though the latter may regarded as an aberrant form. The gaur belongs ily to the ox tribe, of which our domesticated en are the type; and though, like the bison, it nds high at the withers, the long hair peculiar the bison is entirely absent. It is the wild ox India, and the head of this magnificent animal nding from 5½ ft. to 6 ft. at the withers, much valued as a trophy by the big-game nters of India and Burma. Though so ssive in bulk and build, the gaur displays an raordinary activity in negotiating the broken, ky country which it chiefly frequents. The gaur cies generally confine themselves to the thickly ested hills such as are found at the foot of the malayas; they are still to be found in somewhat ninishing numbers in the forest tracts further ithward, and here they are sometimes to be found the plains, and the more open hill-lands of sore and the Wynaad districts, those animals nd in the latter situations being generally lighter colour than those that frequent the more densely ested areas. They are never seen in large herds, ally going about in small parties of from five ten individuals, and these parties seldom exceed nty. They are very shy, and not very easy of proach, and they studiously avoid the vicinity mankind. The plantations and patches of ltivation do not attract the wild ox as they do e other wild creatures of the jungle and plain, ch as the elephant and deer. They feed almost tirely on the various grasses, sometimes not spising the tender shoots of the bamboo or the rk of special trees. They are evidently not ngerous to hunt, for, unless wounded and unable get away, they do not turn upon the pursuers. e old bulls, usually solitary in habit and with uch-scarred, hairless hides, sometimes prove them- lves nasty customers to encounter, and are rather able to take the initiative in an attack. There are me small differences between the animals inhabit- g India and those that are found in Burma and alay. The gaur of Burma is supposed to be rather aller, the horns larger and heavier, while those ound in the Malay Peninsula present several small iscrepancies, such as absence of dewlap and dirty ellow "stockings"; but it is not quite agreed mong zoologists that these slight differences ustify the separation of the species or whether the young of Burma and the seladang of the Malay is ll referable to the gaur or specifically to "Bos aurus."

HILDREN AND SUICIDE.

It seems incredible, but it is none the less true, hat the problem of child-suicide which has to be aced by Continental lawyers, medical men, and schoolmasters has reached such dimensions as to justify a volume on the subject in the "Bibliotheque de Philosophic Contemporaine." M. Louis Proal, Conseiller a la Cour d'Appel de Paris discusses at some length the principal causes of these suicides among the young, and the means of prevention. His study of the records leads him to the conclusion that, as a rule these fatalities may be traced to one or other of the following causes: Disagreements at home, illtreatment by parents, guardians, or school teachers; jealousy and general nervous suscepti- bility consequent on reprimands whether justified or not; corporal punishment, or punishments of a humiliating nature. So far as school life is concerned the predisposing causes, apart from ill-treatment by individual teachers, are found to be overwork, failure at examinations, and mental excitement caused by eagerness to pass examinations. To these must be added despondency caused by training for a career for which the students feel they have no aptitude or a pronounced dislike. Lastly, there is the de- pressing effect produced on some very susceptible children by a gloomy environment, for children need a bright and genial atmosphere, just as they need air and light. There is no doubt that each and all of these circumstances may very well be predisposing causes, but it is not easy to see why it is only of recent years that the tale of catas- trophes caused by them has grown so large. As causes they have existed ever since education of the young has been taken in hand by the State. Some writers lay great stress on the part played by the weakening of the bonds of family discipline. Parents have less authority over their children than in former days, and corporal punishment is less frequently resorted to. And they go so far as to say that the majority of these unhappy occurrences take place where the parents are most indulgent to their offspring.

CASEINE.

The buttermilk to-day is not as that of yesterday. In the times of hand-skimmed milk, and where that method still obtains, the fatty matter that remained made of the skimmed milk a useful food, as many can testify to whom buttermilk and potatoes have been a palatable form of diet. But now that the butter industry is carried on in factories with the aid of centrifugal apparatus, the milk that remains contains but two parts in a thousand of fatty matter is useless for cheese-making, and is made in such large quantities that it cannot find general distribution for stock-feeding. Hence it was becoming almost a waste by-product until the idea arose of extracting from it its albuminoid contents or caseine. A paper read before a French Congress of Milk Industries gives some interesting details of the various ways in which this caseine can be utilised. The industry began in America, and under a protective system has attained considerable dimensions in France. White of egg used to be used in the wine districts for clarifying inferior wines. A very white variety of caseine is now taking its place, and has the advantage of giving a brilliant colour to the wine. In the textile industries it is cutting out gelatine as a mordant for tissues. Dissolved in water con- taining a little citric acid and glycerine it forms a photographic emulsion. In the paper industries it is finding its place on account of its adhesive pro- perties. It is used for binding layers of paper together, and for preventing objects made of paper from getting damp. Paper-collars waterproof- boxes, and the like are treated with a solution of caseine to which formic aldehyde has been added.

MOSQUITOES AND DISEASE.

The important part played by mosquitoes in the spread of disease is now well-known. Hence any means by which the development of these injurious insects can be checked becomes of practical impor- tance. And researches into their life history which are now being carried on by many investigators indicate many ways by which their numbers can be kept down. Some of these are to be found in a recent number of the "Centralblat fur Bakteriologie, &c." A Bongiovanni, for example, finds that in the flaxsteeping pits in Italy a toxin is developed if the fermentation is accompanied by a rapid rise of temperature. This toxin, he finds, kills the larvæ of the Mosquito. This would prevent the flax-pits becoming a source of malaria. And if means could be taken for the development of the same toxin in other ponds, an effective check might thus be placed on the increase of the malaria-carry- ing insects.

DUCKWEED A CHECK.

That minute water plant, the duckweed, which so often covers stagnant water with a green mantle, is also found to be an enemy of the mosquito. Messrs Galli-Valerio and Rochay de Jongh point out that the species "Lemna palustris" plays and important part in hindering the development of the insect. It would appear that a covering of this weed pre- vents the mosquitoes from laying their eggs in the water. Probably such a pond would prove unsuitable for the development of the larvæ. On the other hand, these investigators find that water- press and water crowfoot favour the laying of the eggs. Reference may also be made to Major Adie's observation that "Lemna minor," one of our native duckweeds, prevent mosquitoes from laying their eggs in the water. Tanks covered with this weed are found to contain no larvæ or culicidæ, while those not so covered are full of them. Vegetation may be associated with the history of mosquitoes in another way.

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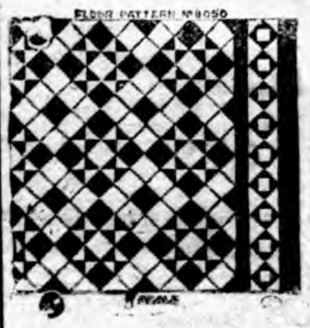
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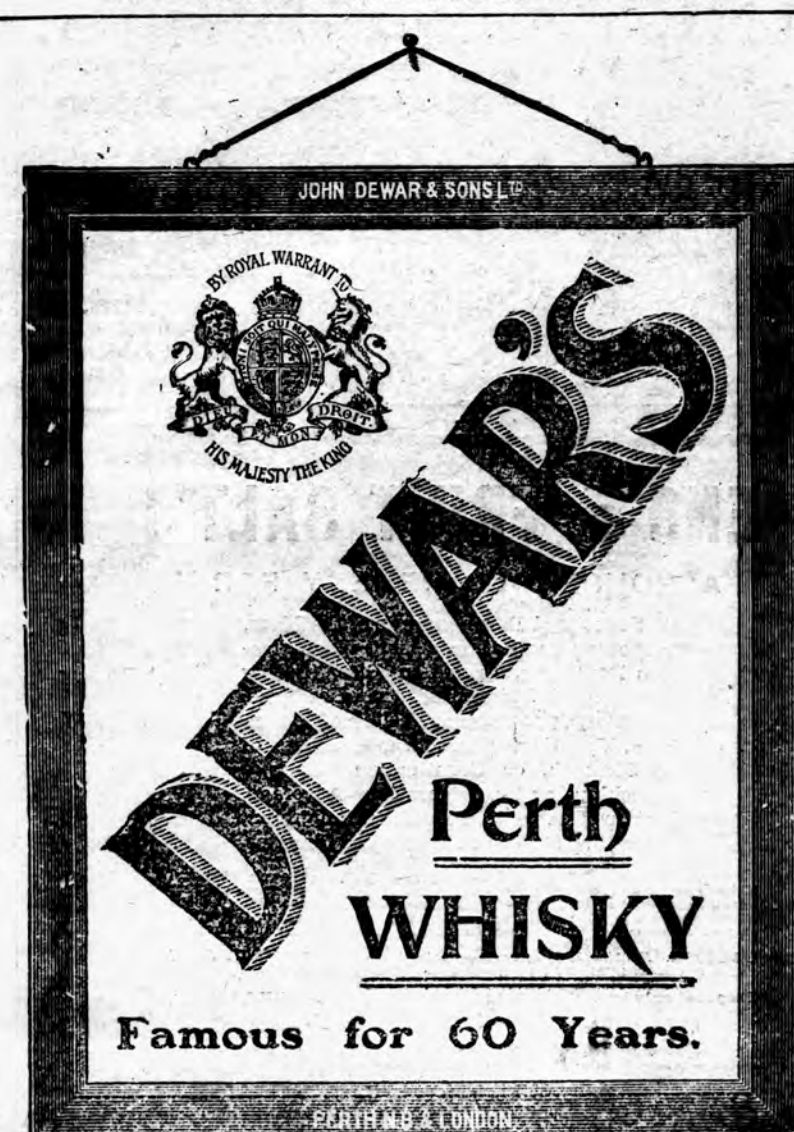
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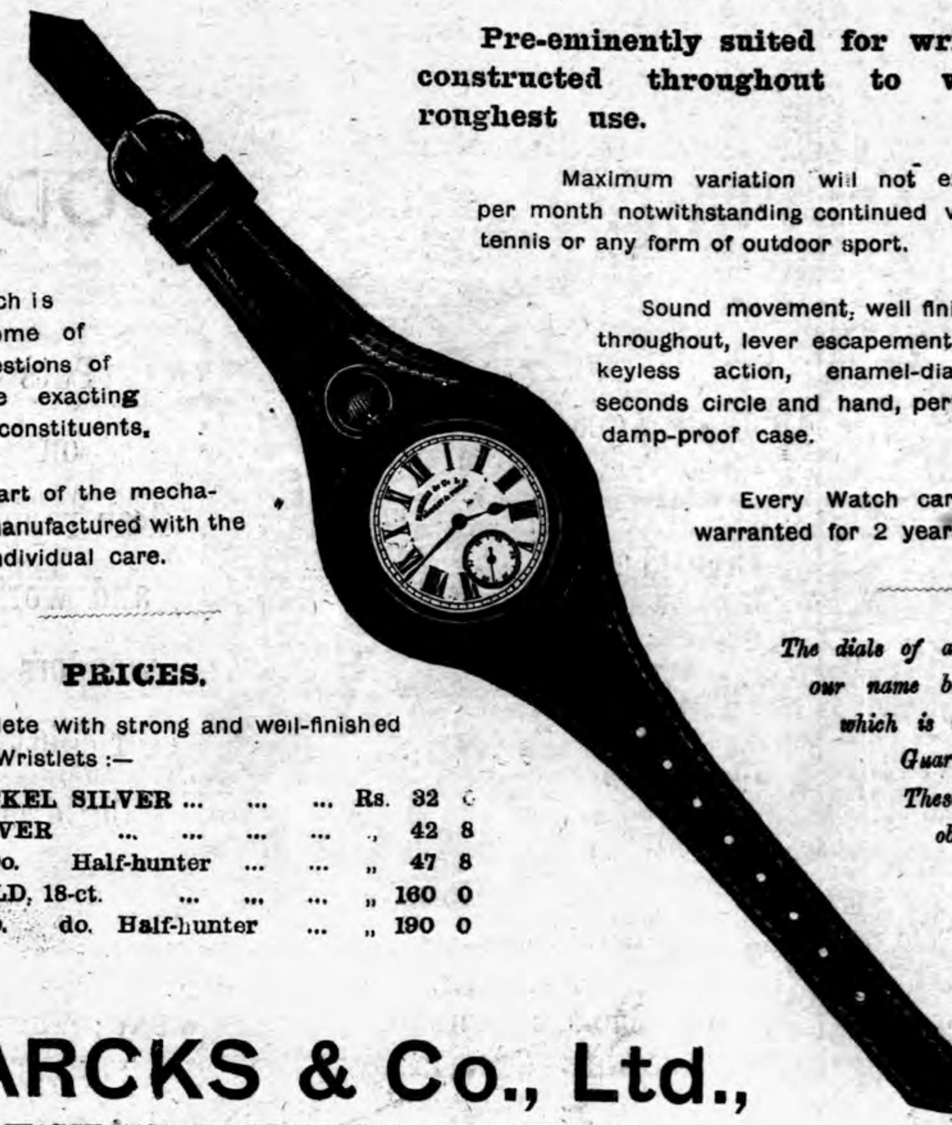
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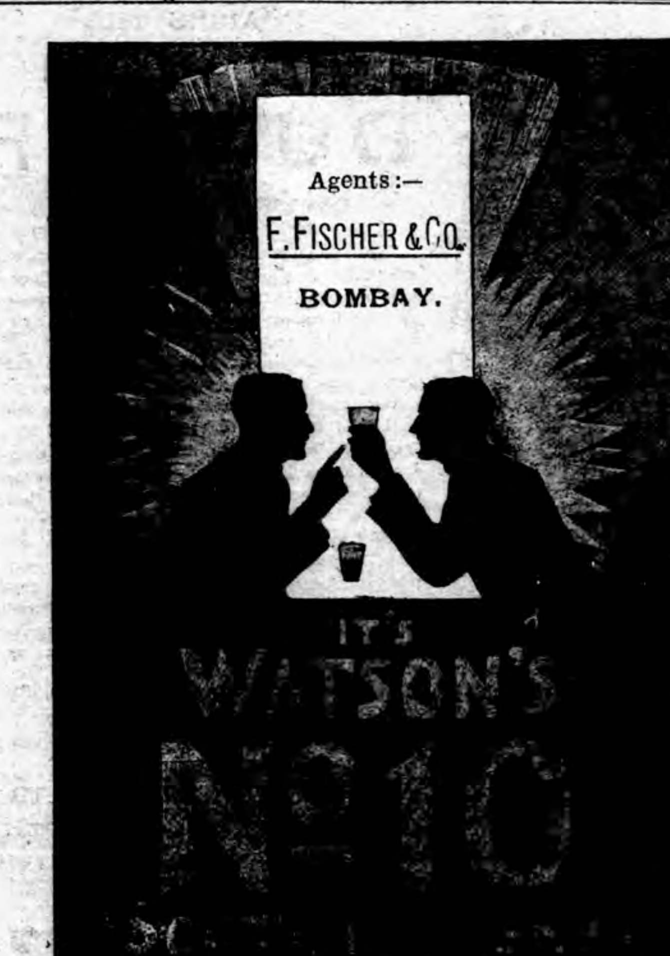
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